The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,514.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, MAY 23, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ 31
Quarterly	„ 13	Quarterly	„ 16
Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„ 6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	„ 29	Half-yearly	„ 36
Quarterly	„ 16	Quarterly	„ 20
Monthly	„ 6	Monthly	„ 7

Those Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Forth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash.*

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo every week.

The S.S. GOA, 1,905 Tons, 268 H.P., Commander J. Avery, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 25th May 1876, at 4 p.m.

	May.		June.
Leaves BOMBAY	25	Leaves Tuticorin	2
„ Ratnagherry	26	„ Colombo	3
„ Vingorla	26	„ Negapatam	6
„ Goa	26	„ Madras	7
„ Carwar	27	„ Masulipatam	9
„ Mangalore	28	„ Coconada	12
„ Cannanore	29	„ Vizagapatam	13
„ Tellicherry	29	„ Bimlipatam	14
„ Calicut	30	„ Gopalpore	13
„ Beypore	30	„ False Point	14
„ Narakel	31	Arrives CALCUTTA	16
„ Cochin	31		
„ Alleppey	1		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamer on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Penang, Achoem, Padang and Menkoee Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Company's Steamers.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer each week for the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSHEH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMEREAH.

The S. S. COMMILLA, 871 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander J. C. Sharp, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 26th May 1876, at 4 p.m.

	May.		June
Leaves BOMBAY	26	Leaves BUSHEH	14
„ Kurrachee	30	„ Mahomerah	14
„ Gwader	June 1	„ Fao	15
„ Jask	4	„ Bushire	16
„ Bunder Abbas	4	„ Linga	19
„ Linga	8	„ Bunder Abbas	21
„ Bushire	8	„ Muscat	22
„ Fao	10	„ Kurrachee	27
„ Mahomerah	10	Arrives BOMBAY	30
Arrives BUSHEH	11		

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE CALLING AT KATTYAWAR COAST PORTS.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 p.m., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 p.m.

The S.S. COMMILLA, 871 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander J. C. Sharp, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 26th May 1876, at 4 p.m.

The S. S. AKOLA, 877 Tons, 190 H. P., Commander T. H. Friary, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 29th May 1876, at 2 p.m., calling at Verawul, Porebunder, Mangrole, and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	23	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Including Wines.

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

AUSTRALIA to sail on THURSDAY, 1st June 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on SATURDAY, 1st July 1876.
BATAVIA to sail on TUESDAY, 1st August 1876.
AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st September 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st October 1876.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c, apply to

C. GROONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Rummum Street,
Bombay, May 1876.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

S. S. BRANKSOME HALL, to sail about	27th May.
„ CHILDWALL HALL, „	4th July.
„ TRENTHAM HALL, „	2nd August.
„ BRANKSOME HALL, „	23rd August.
„ CITY OF BALTIMORE, „	16th September.

THE ATTENTION of INTENDING PASSENGERS is particularly called to these fine steamers, which have been specially constructed for the Bombay Trade. They are all built to steam 12 Knots, and are expected to make the passage either to or from England in about 25 days.

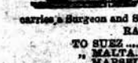
Each steamer will carry a DOCTOR and STEWARDESS.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 11th May 1876.

MARSEILLES, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.
TO LEAVE ABOUT 26TH MAY.



THE well-known and favorite S. S. TIMOR, 2,909 Tons, J. Brown, Commander, has excellent accommodation in a Saloon built on Deck for First-class Passengers only. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

TO SUEZ	Rs. 300
„ MALTA	„ 400
„ MARSEILLES	„ 400

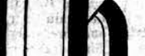
For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co,
WANKOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 18th April 1876.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	May. 1876.
BOKHARA	W.D. Anderson	2932	450	22nd—Southampton.
CEYLON	J. Orman	2111	450	29th—Suez, &c.
				June
GWALIOR	J. C. Babot	2725	450	2nd—Southampton.
GEELONG	C. Fraser	1835	250	9th—Suez, &c.
AUSTRALIA	J. S. Murray	3863	600	14th—Southampton.
TRAVANCORE	W. B. Andrews	1900	350	23rd—Suez, &c.
NIZAM	A. E. Barlow	2735	450	30th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change Vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Managon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

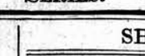
A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Managon, at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 1st May 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On MONDAY, the 29th May 1876, at 3 P.M., from Managon.



THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. MONGOLIA, Captain A. Coleman, (2,833 Tons and 530 H. P.), will be despatched as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on FRIDAY, the 26th May 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 15th May 1876.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

On SATURDAY, the 27th May, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steamship CHINA, 2,016 Tons, and 400 H.P., Captain G. S. Brooks, will be despatched as above, calling at Galle.

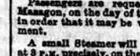
For Freight or Passage, apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

3, Rampart Row, 20th May 1876.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.



THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL :—

	From Tons	From H.P.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
EUROPA	2277	474	22d April.	29th April.	14th June.
INDIA	2289	500	20th May.	27th May.	10th July.
MACEDONIA	2272	486	17th June.	24th June.	10th August.

and regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic Service.

	Fares from Bombay to Liverpool.	Suez.
First Class	Rs. 500	Rs. 350

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 27th April 1876.

STEAM TO ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE DIRECT.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), will despatch the S. S. PUTTIALLA, 840 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. L. Shiell, as above (with liberty to call at Goa) on SATURDAY, the 27th May at Noon. She will connect at Aden with the Company's regular Red Sea Steamer and will carry cargo for Hodeida, Jeddah, Suez and other ports.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 18th May 1876.

STEAMER GALATEA, 2,001 TONS.
BOMBAY TO SOUTHAMPTON.
TO SAIL POSITIVELY 26TH OR 27TH MAY.

THIS powerful and splendid Steamer has most comfortable accommodation for FIFTY FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS, and carries a DOCTOR and STEWARDESS. Intending Passengers are specially invited to inspect the Saloon and Cabins, and to apply immediately to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
Passenger Agents.
McCULLOCH, BEYTS & Co.,
Agents

SPECIAL NOTICE.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
S.S. BRANKSOMEHALL.

THE attention of intending Passengers to England is particularly called to this new Steamer which sails positively on the 27th instant for Liverpool.

W. & GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 18th May 1876.

HUGHES AND NEPHEW'S LINE TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

PASSAGE—£45.

THE favourite Steamship CELLA, 1,666 Tons Register, will sail for LIVERPOOL about the end of May. She has good accommodation for a limited number of First-class Passengers.

WHEATLEY, MADDEN & Co.,
Shipping Agents, Bombay.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First-Class Passenger Steamers will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE :—

	Tons. H.P.
Passenger Steamer TEBE,	2,680, 250, on 25th June 1876.

These Steamers have excellent First and Second Class accommodation.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£45 0 ...	£35 0 ...	£18
To Port Said	£32 0 ...	£25 10 ...	£13 5
To Suez	£30 0 ...	£24 0 ...	£12 0
To Aden	£17 0 ...	£13 0 ...	£ 6 12

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

28 Bombay Green, 25th April 1876.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FORT THEATRE,
APOLLO STREET,
ENTRANCE TO THE ENGLISH HOTEL.
TO-DAY, TUESDAY, 23RD MAY.
THE STAR COMPANY.

The performance will commence with the comedietta,
ORANGE BLOSSOMS.
To be followed by the New Extravaganza, in two Acts,
CAMARALZAMAN ! ! !
OR
THE BAD DJINN AND THE GOOD SPIRIT.
During the Burlesque will be introduced
NEW SONGS, NEW DANCES, NEW CHORUSES.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

First Class	Re. 1 | Second Class ... Re. 1

Tickets can be obtained and Seats secured at the English Hotel.

Doors open at 8-30. Performance to commence at 9 o'clock punctually.

N. B.—Extra Tramway Cars leave from Elphinstone Circle and Church Gate Street after the performance.

FUNKAHS IN FULL SWING.

BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

SHARE and TICKET HOLDERS are respectfully informed that a SUPPLY of ARTICLES in every day request has recently arrived, and that arrangements have been made for a constant renewal of the same.

A complete change has been made in the staff of Assistants, and such alterations in the mode of working have been effected as will secure prompt and careful execution of Town and Up-Country Orders.

Price Lists shall appear regularly in this paper, and Members are requested to Notice the various changes that it may be necessary to make from time to time.

STORRAR & BUCHANAN,
Secretaries.

PURE WATER.

TRAVELLERS should supply themselves with the "PATENT MOULDED CARBON FILTER," adapted for the pocket, which will effectually secure them from Cholera, Dysentery, Fever, and other diseases engendered drinking impure water.

Cash.	Credit.
3 8	4 0

A selection of Filters for domestic use always on hand.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited).

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

REAL MOCHA COFFEE,

In hermetically sealed tins. This Coffee will be found of superior quality, being roasted in closed cylinders; by which process the fine aroma of the berry (completely lost by the system of frying pursued by "country" cooks) is entirely preserved. A fresh consignment now on sale at

Cash.

Per lb. Tin.....Rs. 1-6.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

SIMILIA SIMILIBUS CURANTUR.

LEATH AND ROSS'
HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

	Cash Prices,
GLOBULES	per bottle 10 as
PILULES	„ 10 as
TINCTURES	„ 10 as
MOTHER TINCTURES (Double size)	„ 14 as
EXTERNAL APPLICATIONS (Double size)	„ 14 as
ALSO	
CAMPHOR PILLS	„ 12 as
NEURALINE, for Neuralgia	per bottle 12 as and Rs. 1 12 as

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS CONSTANTLY RECEIVED BY
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

EFFERVESCING SALINES
FOR THE HOT WEATHER.

	Cash Prices,
Bishop's Citrate of Magnesia per bottle	Rs. 0 12
Hibbert's Health giving Saline do.	„ 1 8
Hockin's Seidlitz Powder do.	„ 1 12 and Rs. 3 8
Lamplough's Pyretic Saline do.	„ 1 8 „ 2 12

The Company's Stocks are received direct from the Manufacturers to ensure

FRESH AND GENUINE SUPPLIES.

COOLING AND REFRESHING DRINKS

may be made by mixing with any of the above OUR WELL KNOWN

LEMON OR GINGER SYRUPS.

Cash Price, per Bottle, Re. 1-0 and Re. 1-8.

SODAIC GAZOGENE AND SEIDLITZ POWDERS
LEMON AND GINGER KALIS.

STRAWBERRY, RASPBERRY, PINEAPPLE, RED AND BLACK CURRANT, SYRUPS AND ESSENCES.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

The Company's Affairs are periodically investigated by an Independent Actuary.

THE INDIAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Ld.

COMBINING LIFE ASSURANCE, ENDOWMENT, AND PENSIONS. FUNDS are entirely invested in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and they remain in India. POLICY-HOLDERS can APPOINT an AUDITOR. NO AMALGAMATIONS. ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA. ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT, the greatest economy being exercised in conducting the business of the Office. Life Business only transacted. Punctual Settlement of Claims.

Intending Assurers are invited to consider the Rates and FEATURES of the "INDIAN" its Rates have been accurately calculated from the most recent and reliable data showing the true risk of Life in India and Europe, and its Features are liberal and peculiarly adapted to meet the wants of ALL classes whether European or Native, Civil, Military, Uncovenanted, Professional, or Commercial.

ESTABLISHED 1869.

On New, Sound, and Popular Principles.
Registered under Act. X. of 1866.
CAPITAL—Rs. 5,00,000 FULLY SUBSCRIBED (with Power to Increase.)
HEAD OFFICE : Meerut.

Consulting Actuary.
J. HILL WILLOUGHBY, Esq., President Institute of Actuaries, London.

Secretary.
D. LANCASTER, Esq., F.I.A., F.S.S.

AGENCY AT BOMBAY.

Chief Agents for Western India.
Messrs. FLETCHER & SMITH.

'Extract from the Actuary's Report, dated 10th September 1875.

"It will be a matter of congratulation to the Directors, the Assured, and the Proprietors, that at the close of the first five years of the business of the Company a valuation made on the strict principles I have adopted should exhibit such satisfactory results."

Partic'pating Policy-holders who have paid five complete premiums to end of 1874 are entitled to have their premium reduced 40 per cent. during the 5 years ending 1879. Policies of more recent date share in proportion.

INDIAN RATES OF PREMIUM charged while in India. English Rates on leaving for Europe. Assurers who do not contemplate spending a lifetime in India or other tropical climates will find that the Rates of this Company compare favourably with enhanced Engli h Rates. They have the advantage of consistency, as it is proved beyond doubt by the various Civil and Military Funds, &c., that English life is of less value in India than in Europe.

ASSURANCES EFFECTED in the following Forms :—

1. Whole Life Policies with premiums payable during continuance of Life.
2. Policies for short Terms for 1, 3, 5, 7, and 10 years.
3. Pensions granted. The rates are more favourable than those of any similar Fund in India.
4. Exchange of Policies by substitution of Lives.
5. Whole Life Policies with payment of premium ceasing at the option of the assured after 5, 10, 15, or 20 years.
6. Endowment Policies payable at 50, 55, or 60 years of age or earlier in case of death.

PROMISSORY NOTES OR PAID UP POLICIES issued to those assured under Forms 5 and 6 for each premium paid. If assured on the with Profit Scale 90 per cent., or if on the non-Profit Scale 30 per cent. of the premium is withdrawable at 3 days' sight. The forfeiture of a Policy is obviated and fixed surrender values given as each premium effected a complete paid assurance independent of any further payment, and ensures a specified sum in cash payable at will of the Holder.

LAPSED POLICIES REVIVED without fine.

REDUCTION OF PREMIUM to English Rates from date of leaving any port in India, Ceylon, or China.

In Assurance transactions, what ought to be sought beyond everything else by the Assurer, is absolute security, which can only be obtained by sound and consistent rates combined with Investments of funds in securities of an unimpeachable nature. Assurance effected on Lives of Europeans, Eurasians, Hindoos, and Parsees.

For Forms of Proposal, Tables of Rates, and information apply to the Company's Agents, or to

FLETCHER and SMITH,
Chief Agents for Western India.

Bombay, Rampart Row.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs. a.
Bacon's Essays, with Introduction, Notes, and Index ; by E. A. Abbott, 2 vols	3 12
William's Famines in India, their causes and possible Prevention	3 4
Greg's Mistaken Aims and attainable Ideals of the Artizan Class	6 12
Turner's British Opium Policy and its results to India and China	3 12
Tait's Lectures on some Recent advances in Physical Science	5 12
Hayward's Health and Comfort in House Building	4 12
Whitney's Language and its Study	3 4
Mc'sworth's Engineering Formulæ, Edn. 1876	3 12
Bryant's Surgery, 2 vols., Edn. 1876	15 12
Thackeray's (Miss) Story of Elizabeth	3 12
Kaye's Sepoy War, 3 vols	36 4
Fermingen's Gardening in India, New Edn	10 0
Riddel's Indian Domestic Economy and Cookery. New Edn.	8 0
Forgotten by the World ; by Katherine S. Macquoid	1 12
Tyndall's Fragments of Science, New Edn. 1876	6 12
Duff's Notes of an Indian Journey	6 12
Playfair's Science and Practice of Midwifery. 2 vols	17 8
Wood's Shores of Lake Aral	8 12
The Lion in the Path : a Novel ; by the author of "Abel Drake's Wife"	3 12
One against the World : a Novel ; by ditto	3 12
Our Indian Empire, the History of the Wonderful Rise of British Supremacy in Hindostan ; by Rev S. Norwood.	4 12
The Hand of Ethelberta ; a comedy in Chapters ; by T. Hardy, 2 vols Illustrated	13 4
Cassell's Latin and English and English and Latin Dictionary	2 12
In a Winter City ; by Ouida	6 12
Under the Northern Lights ; by J. Maughan	11 4
Pocket Dictionary of German and English Language ; by F. W. Longman	3 4
Ollendorff's Method of learning French, with Key	8 8
Do. do. German do.	8 8
Do. do. Italian do.	8 8
Malleson's Essays on Indian Subjects	3 4
Kennedy's Sporting Adventures in the Pacific	11 4
Carroll's Hunting of the Shark	2 4
Holden's Landmarks, Medical and Surgical	2 4
Fleay's Shakespeare Manual	3 0
Albemarle's 50 years of my Life, 2 vols	15 12
Henchcliff's over the Sea and Far Away	15 12
Half Hours in the Far East	2 4
Ewald's Antiquities of Israel	8 0
100 Wonders of the World	3 4
Cassell's Dore's Works	3 4
Macaulay's Essays, New Edn	3 0
Cleary's Minor Tactics, New Edn 1876	12 8
Daniel Deronda ; by G. Elliott ; Parts 1, 2, and 3, (to be complete in 8 parts) each	3 4
Boosey's Opera—Water Carrier	2 4
The Hunting of the Shark ; by L. Carroll	2 4
The Race for Wealth ; by Mrs. Riddell	1 4
Too Much Alone ; do.	1 4
Heart and Cross ; by Mrs. Oliphant	1 4
Broken Bonds ; by Hawley Smart	1 4
Queen of Herself ; by Alice King	1 4
Keeles Chillingly ; by Lord Lytton	1 4
Day's Exercises in Electrical and Magnetic Measurement	1 12
Ferguson's Indian and Eastern Architecture	26 4
The Fall of the Stuarts and Western Europe ; by Rev. E. Hale	1 12
The First two Stewarts and the Puritan Revolution ; by S. R. Gardiner	1 12
The Greeks and the Persians ; by Rev. J. W. Cox	1 12
Eight Months at Rome during the Vatican Council ; by Pompeo Leto	7 8
Mongolia, the Tranguut Country and the Solitudes of Northern Tibet ; Colonel H. Yule, 2 vols	26 4
Shakespeare's Manual ; by F. G. Fleay	3 0
Waverly Novels—(Nimmo's Edn.)—latest Edn. 26 vols	19 8

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SHIRTS,

FOR THE HOT SEASON.

ASQUITH & CO. forward *Post-free* to any part of India Patterns (with Easy Instructions for Self-measurement) of their Celebrated Oxford Cloth, Silk and Wool, and Wove Flannels. The Fit and Finish will be found equal to the *First London Houses.*

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
OXFORD CLOTH—All the new patterns in this favourite Material, which is cool, shrinkless, and absorbing	Six for 36 0	42 0
FRENCH PRINTED CAMBRIC, with Collars attached. Neat Stripes or Spots, the latest designs, fast colour	Six for 28 0	31 0
PRINTED CAMBRIC with Collars attached ; a strong useful Shirt	Six for 22 8	25 8
BEST LONGCLOTH, fine Linen Fronts and Cuffs, with the new plain Military Front, for Indian washing	Six for 28 0	31 0
FINE LONGCLOTH, Cambric Front and Cuffs, made as above	Six for 22 8	25 8
SILK and WOOL. This quality is the best made, and rarely obtained in this country, neat, plain colours or Fancy Stripe, thoroughly shrunk	Six for 52 0	58 0
WOVE or FANCY PRINTED FLANNELS. The Best Goods manufactured, a large choice for selection, thoroughly shrunk	Six for 49 0	56 0
DRESS SHIRTS, embroidered fronts	From 7 8	8 8

ASQUITH and COMPANY'S CELEBRATED SLEEPING KIT.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Oxford Cloth, shrinkless, cool, and absorbing ; the genuine material	10 0	11 8
Best Printed Cambric neat Striped patterns	6 8	7 8
Best Wove Flannel, thoroughly shrunk, Plain or Striped Pattern. These form a most comfortable Lounge Suit for early morning wear	17 0	19 0
Best Silk and Wool, a most valuable material for those who cannot wear Flannel, offering all the protection	23 0	25 0

THREE-FOLD LINEN COLLARS,

With extra Deep Turned Edges for Indian Washing.

Pall Pall, Strand, Haymarket (Stand-up)	6 0	7 0
The Dux, Harford (Stand-up, Turned Corner)	6 0	7 0
The Military Special Mess Collar	6 0	7 0
Shakespeare, West-End (Turned Down)	6 0	7 0
The West-End ... (Made with neat Cambric Tie attached for wear with Wool Shirts) The Dux ...	6 8	7 8
Best Linen Cuffs (False)	11 0	12 8

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COATS D. B. and TROUSERS, fine Wool, strong, and just the thing for Office or Jungle Wear	Rs. 16 to 20
SCOTCH TWEED, superior quality, COATS and TROUSERS	„ 25 to 30
WEST OF ENGLAND TWEED, New Pattern, ditto ditto	„ 35 to 40
SILK MIXED TWEEDS and Fancy Coatings, ditto ditto	„ 45 to 50

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WELL-KNOWN TO RESIST THE SEVEREST WEATHER AND WARRANTED NOT TO STICK TOGETHER.

For Suits, send size of chest, Height and	Rs. 30
Military Regulation Waterproof Capes	„ 35 to 39

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AT LANOWLEE, IN POONA DISTRICT.

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31,000 Tickets, 2 Rupees each.

400 PRIZES.

1 Prize—One Large Bungalow tiled-roof, styled Lanowlee Hotel, proximate value Rs. 20,000, with Land and large Compound.
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IN CASH

1 Prize Rs. 2,000	4 Prizes Rs. 125	25 Prizes Rs. 20	
1 Prize „ 1,000	5 Prizes „ 100	150 Prizes „ 10	
1 Prize „ 500	10 Prizes „ 50	200 Prizes „ 5	

The Bungalows are known as Lanowlee Hotel.

It is the intention of the Proprietor to dispose of the above Land and property by Public Lottery for which he has obtained permission of the Government, and requests his friends and patrons to assist him in his undertaking as he is intending to build another hotel in a more convenient position and more suited to the requirement of visitors. The drawing will take place before a Committee and such of the Ticket-holders as may be present on the occasion.

Agents are invited for outstations ; liberal Commission will be allowed.

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HENRI MATTONI'S CARLSBAD SAL

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, 22ND MAY 1876.

The only news in to-day respecting Cotton in addition to what we noticed this morning is Saturday's message from New York quoting both ready Mid. Uplands and July shipment unchanged at 12¼ and 12½ cents. per lb. respectively. The receipts of Cotton at the U. S. ports to date are as follows :—

	1876	1875	1874
Saturday's Receipts ...	2,000	3,000	4,000
Total since 1st Sept.	3,991,000	3,368,000	3,644,000

Saturday's General Produce Markets in London show no very important changes. Coffee and Cocoanut Oil are unchanged, and in Seeds the only alteration is an advance of 6d. per quarter in Ferosepore Rapeseed.

Enfaced Rupee Paper in London shows a downward tendency, Four per cents. being ¼ and Fives-and-a-half 1 per cent. lower from the previous Thursday. In the quotations for Indian Bank shares the only alteration on the week is an advance of £1 per share in Orientals.

Reuter confirms the private telegrams we alluded to this morning respecting Bar Silver in quoting 52½d. per oz., but reports are in circulation to-day that purchases have actually been made at 52d. per oz. which, if correct, would lay the Rupee down here at 1s. 7 15-16d.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on the 20th compares with the position on the 13th instant as follows :—

Government Balance at H. O.	Inc. Rs.	10,76,442
Do do Branches	Dec. ,,	77,957
Deposits	,, ,,	17,12,872
Government Securities	Inc. ,,	1,23,690
Loans	,, ,,	2,58,637
Bills Discounted	,, ,,	10,57,338
Cash with Correspondents	Dec. ,,	3,35,128
Cash and Currency Notes	,, ,,	18,06,708

On the actual figures alone this return is unquestionably of a decidedly adverse character and at any other period might be expected to exercise a like influence, but when judged by the time of year the alterations assume a different appearance. A portion of the withdrawals may arise from an actual demand for money, but the probability is that the chief movements are accounted for by the desire to employ money before it becomes altogether a drug in the market. Notwithstanding the apparently unfavourable character of this return a very general impression prevails that the Directors of the Bank of Bombay will reduce their charges at to-morrow's Board meeting, but whether they do so or not the market is becoming easier every day.

Sterling Exchange to-day has been weak with a decline of 1-16d. per Rupee all round. Rates come weak from Calcutta and this coupled with the reported decline in Bar Silver in London has had a depressing tendency. As a matter of fact however the inherent weakness is as much in our own market as elsewhere. The bulk of the shipment from now to the Monsoon have already been financed for and nothing but an indication that Silver has touched the lowest point can have a permanent strengthening influence. It is reported to-day that a speculative transaction in Bank Bills has been negotiated lately, 3 lacs having been bought for delivery betwixt this and January on the basis of 1s. 8d. for 3 months' sight Bank Bills. That such an operation should be possible shows how the market promises for the future as taking the present price of money in London to-day's rates would give a better return. We now quote for bills on London :—

Bank Bills on demand ....1s. 8 3-16d.	per Rupee
Do. 6 months' sight.....1s. 8 7-16d.	,,
Credits, 3 months' sight ...1s. 8 7-16d.	,,
Documents, 3 months' sight 1s. 8¼d.	,,

On Calcutta we still quote demand bills at par, but 60 days' sight have advanced to 98⅛.

Government Paper is weak, buyers having again withdrawn from the market. We quote :—Fours, Rs. 101¼ ; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 101½ ; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 103½.

The Share Market to-day has been strong for a mail day and a considerable business has been done at, generally speaking, higher rates. Spinning and Weaving shares have been chiefly in demand and our quotations show an improvement of Rs. 10 to Rs. 25 per share. Bank of Bombay shares are active at a further improvement of ½ per cent. Mofussil Co.'s shares have found buyers at an advance of Rs. 5 per share.

In Cotton the transactions to-day have not been large and it would be impossible to quote any actual change in prices. The tendency however is easier, nothwithstanding the easier appearance of Freight and Exchange, and as the arrivals of Bhownugger and Dhollera descriptions will probably be large for the next day or two, if Liverpool continues dull there is no reason to anticipate strong markets. The receipts from up-country during the past three days have been 13,278 bales, but the weekly total will be materially augmented by the coast-wise arrivals.

Freights to-day are dull and depressed. By Steamer for Liverpool we quote £1-18-9 to £2-8 ; by first class Iron sailing ships at £1-15 to £1-16-3 per ton.

Piece Goods are quiet but steady. Fair clearances go on from the bazaar, but we do not hear of any sales of importance from first hands.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
800,000	100	all	5p.ct	Agra Bank	100
320,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,400xd
20,000	500	all	6 do.	Bank of Bombay New ...	727½
6,250	1,000	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras	1,200
80,000	250	all	9 p.ct	Chartered Mercantile Bank. of L.T. & China	300
40,000	281½	all	8 p.ct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	300
40,000	400	all	5 p.ct	Chartered Bank of India & China	195
40,000	250	12½	12 do.	National Bank of India.	107 xd
80,000	250	all		Oriental Bank	480

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	2,000	all	60	Colaba Land Co.	1,135
7,500	150	all	...	Prem Land & Pier Co. Ld	80
1,750	2,000	600	20 p.a.	Masagon Land	550
2,000	1,400	all	10 do.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	225

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	21 3/4	7 6 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	267
	£20	10 8/4	14 6 do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
	£20	6 7/8	7 3 do.	Ditto	72
	£20	2 1/2	1 1 do.	Ditto	32
	100	1,000	do.	B.B. & C.I. Railway Co.	1,100
	£16	19	5 15 do.	Do. New Shares	235

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

600	1,250	all	50 p.ct	Alexandra Spinning	1,150
1,000	1,000	all	150*	Alliance Spinning	2,550
300	2,000	all	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,300
700	1,000	all	50 p.a	Bombay United	1,135
400	150	150	10*	Bro ch Mills	155
600	1,000	75	...	Colaba Spinning	825
2,500	2,000	all	100 p.a	Dhurumsey Spinning ..	970
1,500	1,250	all	60p.a	Fleming S. W. Co.	1,025
4,000	1,000	all	60p.a*	Great Eastern	1,160
2,000	500	all	...	Bombay Hemp & Jute Mill Co	270
700	1,000	all	50p.a	Hindustan S. W. Co.....	1,075
750	1,000	all	65p.a	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,050
...	...	80	...	Khandelah Spinning	880
1,000	1,000	all	...	Khatao Mucanjee S. & W. Co.	930
500	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	1,100
...	...	800	75*	Madras U. Spinning	1,085
2,500	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's	1,160
1,050	1,000	all	60p.a*	Morarjee Spinning	1,150
4,000	250	all	60p.a*	Oriental	760
600	1,250	all	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	1,150
1,200	1,000	all	...	Sassoon S. W. Co.	900
1,100	1,000	1,000	80p.a	Soonderdas Spinning ..	900
600	1,000	250	125p.c	Do. do. 1/4 share.	200

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

180	5,000	2,850	300 p.a	Akbar Cotton Press Co..	1,450
200	1,000	1,100	85 p.c	Albert Co. Kurrachee..	760
100	500	all	18 p.a	Albert Ginning Co.....	650
250	1,000	1,000	...	Alfred Mills Co.	1,105
150	12,000	11,000	435 p.c	Apollo Press Co.	3,100
175	1,000	all	60	Bellary	790
155	500	all	65 p.c	Berar Company (New)...	510
1,000	250	all	42 p.c	Indi-a Press Co.	285
400	250	all	65 p.c	Broach Cotton Co.	90
400	1,500	all	75 p.c	Carwar Co.	900
200	250	all	...	Coconada Press Co.	15
500	1,250	all	120 p.a	Colaba Press Co	3,100
500	250	all	Nil.	Dhollera P. & G. Co	150
500	1,250	all	180 p.a	East India Press Co.....	850
150	5,000	all	300 p.c	Fort Press Co	1,400
300	2,000	2,000	15 p.c	Framji Cowasji Press Company	300
200	500	all	100 p.a	French Press Co.....	425
1,150	...	1,400	100 p.a	Imperial Press Co.....	410
3,158	400	350	65 p.c	Mofussil Press & Ginning Co.....	345
600	2,000	2,000	...	Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.....	1,125
120	...	1,500	250 p.c	Prince of W. Press	700
200	500	all	100 p.c	Sassoon's Press Co.....	525
500	750	45	5 p.c	Scinde Press Co.....	430
125	1,000	750	...	Scinde & Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited.	1,025
180	250	all	12 p.c.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	600xd
600	1,00*	...	125p.c	Volkart's United Press Co.	880

* Per share, for the year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

2,000	12,500	1500	240p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,880
1,000	50	all	44 pct	Bombay Gas Company..	60
200	1,500	all	...	Bombay Saw Mill Co.....	700
600	500	600	80p.c.	Landing & Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld	210
3,125	200	100	8 p. c	Malabar Company, Ld	70
2,000	50	all	4 p.c	Mechanics' Build'g Co...	37
1,000	500	all	60 p.c	Prescher & Co.....	475
1,000	100	all	40 p.c	Vizagar Pakeal Ship	83

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, as on the 20th May compared with the statement issued on the 13th May :—

Liabilities.	13th May. Rs.	20th May. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	17,75,000	17,75,000
overnment General Treasury Balance as Head Office	1,56,32,646	1,67,09,285
Do. do. do. at Branches.	32 34,744	31,56,787
Other Deposits	1,37,51,160	1,20,36,288
Post Bills	54,152	54,152
Cash Credits, undrawn	4,26,420	4,01,950
	4,48,73,322	4,41,35,465
Assets.		
Government Securities	67,44,327	68,98,017
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	15,05,491	17,39,079
Loans on Security of do. do.	36,42,772	33,01,269
Current Accounts, overdrawn	1,656	1,979
Bills Discounted	1,47,90,388	1,58,47,726
Stamps	4,045	4,459
Dead Stock ..... Rs. 5,15,123		
Amount applied in reduction ,, 1,35,000	3,80,123	3,80,123
Bullion	5,20,538	1,85,410
Cash Balances with Correspondents ...	1,69,83,992	1,51,77,274
Cash and Currency Notes	4,48,73,322	4,41,35,465

CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET.

Office of the Englishman, Thursday Evening

The Secretary of State appears to have abandoned the idea of giving exchange any further support in the working of Council Bills, and is letting them out just sufficiently under the value of silver to tempt purchasers. Just as the firm policy which he adopted in February, and the following months had the natural effect of raising exchange, so is his free selling now having, equally naturally, a depressing influence. Silver, supported by him, or let alone, would now almost certainly gain firmness ; but his large sales will henceforth be another element in forcing it down, and a fresh period of anxiety and uncertainty is now entered upon. The amount of drafts offered yesterday was £700,000, but only £602,000 was sold, tenders at 1-8 and upwards receiving allotments in full. The remaining tenders had, therefore, been at still lower rates, which he had declined to accept. Silver is quoted at 53d per ounce, which would lay down here, supposing any supplies are available, also at 1-8½ ; but to that would have to be added two months' interest, the time occupied in transit and coining, to make a fair comparison between it and Council drafts, which are now carried through by telegraph.

The value of money in the bazar has continued to decline, but ease has not been so apparent in the working of the Bank of Bengal. The weekly statement, issued to-day, shows that a very heavy demand has been made by the public, apparently in connection with the opium sales, looking at the change in the Government account, which has increased nearly 29 lakhs here, although it has decreased rather over 20 lakhs at the up-country branches. The public demand has consisted of a decrease of 4½ lakhs in the deposits and augmentations of 9 lakhs in the loans and credits, and 12½ lakhs in the Bills Discounted ; altogether 26 lakhs. The cash balances have decreased 16 lakhs, the 1 lakh to balance being provided by sale of Government Securities. The proportion of cash to liabilities is now 49½ per cent., a reduction of 3 per cent. for the week.

Notwithstanding the increased demand on the Bank, a further reduction of 1 per cent. has been made in the accommodation charges, no doubt owing to foreseen abundance of money. Export trade will now tend to enlarge itself. The new Tea is fetching capital prices, and the prospects of the gardens are very favourable. The minimum rate is now 8 per cent., and the discount rates 9½ and 10½ per cent.

Exchange.

Sterling kept very steady until yesterday, and an advance on last week's closing rates has been current. It was generally expecting that the Council drafts would be held for 1-3½, at all events, and that the present level of exchange was low enough under the circumstances. The market here has this week derived some support also from China, where the rate on India has gone up considerably, creating a demand for dollar bills to go by to-day's steamers. Only a moderate amount of sterling has been done for this mail, mostly at 1-8 11/16 and 1-8½ for Bank Bills at six months' sight ; but to-day business has been done at 1-8½. Demand bills have been taken at from 1-8¼ to 1-8⅜, and telegraphic at from 1-8 7/16 ; to 1-8 3/16 the latter to-day, and not very easy to get. Documents have been selling at 1 8 15/15 and 1-8⅜, but 1-8 13/16 and 1-8⅜ was accepted. Credits have been scarce, at 1-8 13/16 ; but the lower rates of to-day have tempted out more sellers, who are offering 1-8⅜. Closing rates are :—

Bank telegraphic transfer	1s. 8 3-16d.
Bank bills, on demand	1s. 8¼d.
Ditto, 3 months' sight	1s. 8⅜d.
Ditto, 6 months' sight.....	1s. 8⅜d.
Credits and clean house paper, 6 months' sight	1s. 8¼d. to 11-16d.
Documents bills ditto	1s. 8⅜d. to 13-16d.

France.—Quotations for document bills now stand at frs. 2-17 three months' sight, and frs. 2-19 six months' sight.

Bombay.—Business remains almost at a stand-still, and the quotation of 98-14-0 is repeated for sixty days' Bank Bills. Damand is about par.

China.—Most of the business for to-day's steamers has been negotiated at 218 to 218⅜, private paper at thirty days' sight ; but the quotation advanced to 219 at the close, and may now be put widely at 219 to 220.

Stocks and Shares.

Although there has not been quite so active a business this week as last, the tone of the market remains very good, and looks likely to remain so. It must, however, be observed that time bargains are being gone into rather freely, and at differences of price not at all justified by even current rates of interest. At the same time, investors are also going into stock at advancing prices, especially for Tea concerns.

Government Securities experienced a sharp drop early in the week, but have since recovered. Dealings have been on a fair scale, Four per cents declining from 1½ premium to 1, and subsequently rising again to 1¼ per cent. Very little has been done in Four-and-a-half, and the price has been 1⅜ premium. Five-and-a-half has changed hands to a good extent at from 3⅜ to 3⅝ afterwards drooping to 3½, and then again recovering to 3⅝ per cent. premium. A little spurt took place to-day, on the lowering of the Bank rate, but it did not hold, and the following are this evening's prices :—

4 per cent.	101⅛
4½ do.	101⅝
5½ do.	103⅛

In Railway Stocks there has been business :—Eastern Bengal at 265. Oude and Rohilkund at 128.

Bank Shares are firm, tending upwards. Sales have been made in Bengals, at 700 and 702½ ; Nationals, 110 ; and Agras, 102½.

Tea Shares are in great favour, and their direction is still upward. Business has been less extensive the last few days, apparently arising only from the measure of uncertainty that has still hung about the future of money. Assured ease will likely lead to fresh animation. The following sales have taken place during the week :—Tow-kay 122 up to 129 ; Holta 102 up to 110 ; Kunchunpore 83 to 85 ; Dahing 60 ; Hoolungoree 76½ to 82 ; Kalacheera 116 ; Soom 100 ; Luckimpore 132 ; all showing an advance over previous prices. The following are mostly at old rates, and in one or two cases a little lower :—Chota Nagpore 101 ; Central Cachar 145 ; Sungoo River 82 ; Darrung 70 ; Singel 115 ; Majagram 113 ; Balasun 111 ; Jokai 105 ; Jeerie Ghat 70 to 72.

Spinning Mill Shares are flat, and rather incline downwards. Barnagores have been sold down from 84 to 82, now offering lower ; and Orientals at 68 Budge Budges have kept steady, with sales at 75 ; but Howrahs are quoted lower, about 73, although without business to test it. Bowreahs have been sold at the previous price of 85.

Coal Shares.—Scarcely mentioned in the market, and no transactions reported. There is a slight enquiry for New Beerbhoom.

Miscellaneous Shares.—A strong demand for India General Steam has sprung up, and business was effected yesterday and to-day at 495 and 500, being nearly fifty rupees above previous transactions. Bengal Iron are quiet and lower, business done at 118, and to-day at 110. Landing and Shipping shares have brought 51, and look firm.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The ship Seaforth, 1,102 tons, Captain H. Crowly, will sail to-day for Cocanada, in ballast.

The ship Mindora, 971 tons, Captain John Slack, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein (March 27th), with a cargo of timber.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. Vingorla, 315 tons, Captain N. R. Sayers, sailed yesterday for Kattiyawar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and ninety-nine deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Commilla, 550 tons, Captain J. C. Sharp, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Capt. and Mrs. Sartorius child and ayah, Col. Morston, Lieut. Orpen, Mr. McLead, Mr. Winterbotton, and fifty-six deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
22	Commilla (s)	Sharp	Bushire, May 3.
	Mindora (s)	Slack	Moulmein, Mar 27.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
22	Bokhara (s)	Anderson	Southampton.
	Windsor	Roamue	Hull.
	Vingorla (s)	Sayers	K. Coast & Kurrachee.

The ship Seaforth, Crowly, to Coconada, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Goa, to Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Puttialla, to Zanzibar and London, &c.
Steamer Commilla, to P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
Barque Puttialla, to Mauritius.
Ship Lucy A. Nickels, to Havre.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 22.

For Liverpool.

Zante s—4 cases thread, Abdoolally Shaik Adom.
Branksome Hall s—2 casks hardware, Bhaimeya Ebrahim.

From London.

Cornwallis—245 cases window glass, Hassmally Lallmeya ; 80 cases paper, Ribchie, Stewart and Co ; 9 packages earthenware, E P Mahamed.
Marlborough—18 cases oilmanstore, Hajee Vully Khumiaha.
Timor s—14 packages hardware, Bhaimeya Ebrampjee ; 23 cases candles, Hajee Curim and Co ; 18 packages lamps and fittings, and 1 cask glassware, E P Mahamed ; 1 case brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

From Genoa.

Australia s—100 cases brandy, Morwanjee and Co ; 25 cases brandy, Manockjee Jamsedjee.

From Bordeaux.

Australia s—95 cases corks, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Co.
Procureur s—50 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 22.

For Liverpool

Khersoness—41 bales cotton, Ruttonsee Mooljee ; 36 bales cotton, Veneehund Jaytadass ; 200 bales cotton, Peel, Cassel and Co.
Circassian—24 bales cotton, Joosub Hajee Gunney ; 100 bales cotton, Heeljee Cassumbhoy ; 105 bales cotton, Govindjee Dwarkadass ; 700 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Khorsan—50 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 101 bales cotton, Raghowjee Ramjee.
Britannia—49 bales cotton, Bhowan Ramjee.
Hospodor—156 cwts coir yarn, Askurn Khangur ; 500 bales cotton, Rhuttonbhoy Cassumbhoy ; 143 bales cotton, Khutow Ludha ; 433 bags linseed, W and A Graham and Co.
British Army—143 cwts coir yarn, Mathowjee Ghella ; 200 bales cotton, Cowasjee Vurjevandass ; 250 cwts myrabollams, Runchordass Toolseedass.
Ellen Bates—800 bales cotton, Nurree Kessowjee and Co.
Stornaway—24 bales rags, Henrjee Nagsee and Co ; 80 cwts myrabollams, Nuthoo Soondejee ; 300 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 22 bales cotton, Khuttow Ludha ; 45 bales cotton, Motilall Rathi.
Sierra Morena—500 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Gomuldass Cullianjee ; 55 bales cotton, Nurree Kessowjee ; 500 bales cotton, C. Grim and Co.
Calla s—800 bags wheat, Finlay, Scott and Co ; 210 bales rags, Lallee Narronjee ; 18 bales wool, Mooljee Jetha and Co ; 75 bales wool, Shamjee Veerjee ; 200 bales cotton, Dewjee Bhojraz and Co ; 155 bales cotton, Heerjee Nagsee and Co ; 1 bale cotton, Essmail Peeradeen ; 97 bales cotton, Jetha Purseotum ; 54 bales cotton, Huridass Kessowjee ; 50 bales cotton, Hurridass Gangjee ; 106 bales cotton, Thakersy Khetsy ; 100 bales cotton, Gomuldass Cullianjee ; 100 bales cotton, Nensee Currimsee ; 1 bale cotton, Jemseejee Cursejee and Co ; 25 bales wool, Cursondass Nensy ; 28 bales wool, Nebraz Nurotumdass ; 8 bales hemp, Vullubdass Vundrawandass ; 163 bales cotton, Vurdhman Takersee ; 50 bales cotton, Hurrydass Gangjee.
Cape Comorin—75 bales cotton, Campbell, Mitchell and Co ; 600 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co.
Vixen s—30 bales wool, Lilladhur Hurridass ; 101 bales cot on, Narrojee Bhimjee.
Branksome Hall s—60 bales wool and 42 bales cotton, Nursee Khuttow ; 54 bales cotton, Varujlall Luckmonbhoy ; 55 bales cotton, Lowjee Jairam ; 123 bales cotton, Ackern Khungur ; 50 bales cotton, Govindjee Doongersey and Co ; 103 bales cotton, Kayval Tricum ; 167 bales cotton, Nuthoobhoy Soorchund ; 50 bales cotton, Amirchund Pitamber ; 47 bales cotton, Wookerdas Poonoee ; 100 bales cotton, Khimjee Luckmond s ; 500 bags wheat, W & A Graham and Co ; 49 bales wool, Nurotam Bhegras ; 30 bales cotton, Abdoola Moosa ; 39 bales cotton, Ramshoy Khakey ; 60 bales cotton and 65 bales wool, Dewjee Govindjee ; 50 bales wool, Lilladhur Govindjee.
Tenedos s—67 bales cotton, Govindjee Vullubdass ; 171 bales cotton, Kayul Tricum ; 102 bales cotton, Koval Tricum.

For Havre.

A S Day's—1,000 bags rapeseed, Ewart, Latham and Co,

For Marseilles.

Timor s—294 cwts coir yarn, Ralli Brothers.

For Dunkirk.

Nio s—1,300 bags rapeseed, and 1,000 bags linseed, Wallace and Co.

For Bremerhaven.

Electra—400 bales cotton, Gaddum, and Co.

For Barcelona.

Australia s—200 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

For Trieste.

Lord Eslington s—220 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.
Zerbino s—1,000 bales cotton, Ralli, Cassels and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Ewart, Latham and Co.

For Venice.

Geelong s—50 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.
Ceylon s—100 bales cotton, Knoop and Co ; 50 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

For Genoa.

Australia s—200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

For Honkong.

Mongolia s—40 bales cotton, Hajee Adum Esmail ; 100 bales cotton, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

1284 Star of Germany, Wilson—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1289 British Army, Wilkinson—R. Steuart & Co.
1400 Britannia, Hamilton—W. Nicol & Co.
1700 Cape Comorin Haswell—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1658 Circassian, Clarke—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1015 Ellen Bates, Thornton—Edward Bates & Co.
1626 Hospodar, Whitmore—Knoop & Co.
1400 Khersoness, Chapman—Scott & Co.
1039 Khorasan, Gibb—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1705 Persia, Duncan—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1498 Stornaway, Storm—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1385 Sierra Morena, Kennedy—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CANAL.

1347 Branksome Hall (s), Tillson—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1666 Celia (s), Holmes—Ewart, Latham & Co.
953 Tenedos (s). Harris.
1022 Vixen (s), O'Keefe—D. Sassoon & Co.
1097 Zampa (s), Lawson—Ewart, Latham & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

1505 Potomac (s), London—H. Barrett.
1440 Timor (s), Brown—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR FALMOUTH.

851 Lauderdale, Bice—Sir Chas. Forbes & Co.

FOR DUNKERQUE.

1296 Galatea (s), Baker—Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
1189 Marathon, Jones—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1157 Monte Moro (s), Trine—Finlay, Muir & Co.
876 Nio (s), Potts—N. Manockjee & Co.

FOR UNITED KINGDOM OR CONTINENT.

1198 Cartvale, Taylor—Sir Chas. Forbes & Co.
1150 Eurora, Thisen—N Manockjee & Co.
1200 Hooghli, Selders—W Nicol & Co.
713 Maitland, Pope—Wallace & Co.
1226 Wm. McGilvery, Nickels—Farnham & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

1399 A. S. Davis, Ford—Farnham & Co.
1395 Lucy A. Nickels, Nicks's—Farnham & Co.
1150 Winona, Bray—Farnham & Co.

FOR VENICE.

1140 Ceylon (s), Orman—Mails, 29th May.
1125 Geelong (s), Fraser—Mails, 9th June.

FOR TRIESTE.

1150 Lord Eslington (s)—Volkart Brothers.
918 Zerbino (s), Dawdney—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR GENOA.

1190 Australia (s), Bozzoni—C. Grondona.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1332 Bulwark, Seaton—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
834 Bushire Merchant, McGregor.
1229 Goa (s), Avery—B. I. S. N. Co.
984 Gainsborough, Peston—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

FOR AUSTRALIA.

1349 China (s), Brooks—P. & O. Co.
1258 Golconda (s), Anderson—P. & O. Co.

FOR COCONADA.

1102 Seaforth, Rowley—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR TONDEMANAAR.

1164 Alpine, Dodds—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR MOULMEIN.

923 Staffa, Burns—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.

FOR HONGKONG.

1585 Mongolia (s), Coleman—Mails, 29th May.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

707 Koina (s), Morrison—Essa bin Califa.

FOR ZANZIBAR AND LONDON, &c.

494 Puttialla (s), Shiell—B. I. S. N. Co.

FOR MOZAMBIQUE.

15 Algofar, Nacoda.

FOR COCHIN.

51 Keerata Rooden, Nacoda.
161 Mahi, Nacoda.

FOR BREMERHAFEN

668 Electra, Thomson—Gaddum & Co.
3781 Iona, Kilgour—Gaddum & Co.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

1427 Breadalbane, Cowell—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR P. GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

550 Comullia (s), Sharp—B. I. S. N. Co.

FOR MAURITIUS.

618 Fathe Salem, Machon.

NOT FIXED.

1119 Astronomer, Edgar—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1348 Ashgrove, Mcfarlane—N. Manockjee & Co.
948 Cornwallis, Boniface—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1208 Camperdown, Miller—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1219 Dunselaw, Dow—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1014 Edward Kidder, Paleson—Farnham & Co.
1457 Ezn's Star, McVea.
1800 European (s), Sibthorpe—W. Nicol & Co.
1079 John Clark, Pendleton—Nusserwanjee Manockjee & Co.
1470 Knight Companion, Roach—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
999 Marlborough, Samuson—Volkart Brothers.
1943 Mary Stenhouse, Hedgcock—Edward Bates & Co.
971 Mindora, Slack.
1299 Princess Alexandra, McKenzie—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1697 Star of India, Bailey—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1064 Walmer Castle—Sir C. Forbes & Co.

COUNTRY TRADERS

611 Mount Stuart Elphinstone, Inglis—M. Nusserwanjee.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

874 Abyssinia (s) 4.—James—[Harbour Defence.]
1081 Daphne (s) 5, Foote.
538 Kwangtung (s) 6, Powell.
1107 Magdala (s) 4, Palmer—(Harbour Defence.)
Rifleman (s) 4, Clayton.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 21st May 1876.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·833
Temperature of the Air	86·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·1
Dew Point	76·6
Relative humidity of Air	0·737
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	5·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 a.m. on following day)	90·5
Minimum do. do	82·0
General Direction of wind ...NW, WNW, W, WNW, NW.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours	207

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 21.

Burnett, Major, Bombay 15th Regt, on leave, from Poona.
Marten, Lieut, Bombay R H A, on leave, from Kirkee.
Gilchrist, Lieut, Bengal 1st Cavalry, on leave, from Mominabad.
Saunders, Major, Bombay Comst Dept, on duty, from Ahmednuggur.

MAY 22.

Orpen, Lieut, Bombay R E, on leave, from Kurrachee.
Sartorius, Captain, Bengal 59th Regt, on leave, from Persia.
Gillian, Col. Madras Military Account, on furlough, from Madras.
Dawes, Captain, Bengal 4th Regt, on furlough, from Morar Gwalior.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 20.

O'Brien, Surg, Bombay A M D, on leave, to Matheran.

MAY 12.

Hore, Major, Bombay R A, on sick leave, to Matheran.
Clark, Surg Major, Bombay 1-2nd Queens, on sick leave, to England.
Haw s, Lieut Col, Madras Infantry, on leave, to England.
Moxon, Col, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough to England.
Gore, Surg M jor, Mad as 14th Hussars, on duty to Bangalore.
Orpen, Lieut, Bombay R E, on leave, to England.
Williamson, Surg, Bombay, A M D, on duty, to Poona.
Johnstone, Dy Surgn Genl, Bombay Ind Med Dept, on sick leave, to England.
Morton, Surg Major, B mbay 7th Regt N I, on sick leave, to Matheran.
Gillian, Col. Mad as Military Account, on furlough, to England.
Dawes, Captain, Bengal 17th Infantry, on leave, to England.
Ashley, Lieut Ben al 11th Regt, on leave, to England.
Hills, Major, Bombay R E, on furlough, to England.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Punjab Government Gazette, May 18.)

Surg Maj J C Morice, late Joint Surgn of Simla, is appointed to the medical charge of Shrinagar for the season of 1876.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(Central Provinces' Gazette, May 20.)

Eighteen months' leave of absence on Medical certificate, under Section 3, Supplement P of the Civil Leave Code, is granted to Mr G S Chatterton, Offg Dist Supt of Police, Betul, with thirty days' subsidiary leave, counting as privilege leave from the 20th inst, or such other date as he may avail himself of the same.

Mr F E Coles, Offg Asst Dist Supt of Police, Nagpur, is temporarily appointed to officiate as Dist Sup of Police, Betul.

Capt W Saurin Brooke, Dep Comsr, reported his return at Bombay from furlough to Europe, on the 17th inst.

Capt Brooke is posted to Sambalpur, and the usual subsidiary leave granted to him.

Subject to the confirmation of the Govt of India, Surgn H M Lechler, whose services have been placed, by the Madras Govt, at the disposal of the Chief Comr, is appointed to officiate as Civil Surgn of Bhandara.

Public Works Department.

Mr R J B Thomson, Asst Engr 1st grade, in temporary charge of the Saugor Road Division, P W Dept, is granted two months' privilege leave on half-pay, under Secs 21 and 22 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from such date as he

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

CHOLERA IN CASHMERE.

LAHORE, 22ND MAY.

The Cashmere cholera report for the week ending 13th instant shows that the seizures were 259 and the deaths 103. The last three days of the week show a steady decrease in the number of seizures.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

MR. GROSVENOR AND PARTY.

SIMLA, 22ND MAY.

A telegram has been received at the Foreign Office here from Colonel Duncan, who reports from Bhamo on the 16th instant that the Kakhyen escort arrived at Manwyne on the 13th, and there joined Mr. Grosvenor and party, all well; health of troops good; no opposition by hill tribes. The escort and Mr. Grosvenor and party leave Manwyne on the 16th and expect to reach Bhamo about the 21st instant.

MR. WILSON FORBIDDEN TO TAKE OFFICE IN EGYPT.

LONDON, 22ND MAY.

England has refused to allow Mr. Rivers Wilson to take office in the Egyptian Ministry of Finance unless he quits the English Civil Service.

SPEECH OF COUNT ANDRASSY.

VIENNA, 22ND MAY.

Count Andrassy has returned from Berlin. In a speech which he delivered at Pesth yesterday he alluded hopefully to the prospects of peace, and said he was convinced when the pacific intentions of the Northern Powers made it clearly manifest that England would join in the agreement made at the Berlin conference.

SIR SALAR JUNG.

PARIS, 22ND MAY.

His Excellency Sir Salar Jung is still detained here in consequence of the accident to his hip on the staircase of the Grand Hotel.

LONDON, 20TH MAY AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats dull.

The London Cotton Market has been depressed.

Exchange on India 1s. 8¼d.

Fair Dhollera	4¾d.
4 per cent Rupee Paper	85½
4½ per cent do.	86
5½ per cent do.	88
Oriental Bank Shares	£43
Chartered „ „	£15
Do. Mercantile „	£23
Hongkong and Shanghai Shares	£22
5 per cent. French Rentes 1872	105½
Bar Silver	52½.

Arrivals.—Agra.

THE *Spectator* styles Lord Lytton "the new Vice-Roy-and-Emperor of India."

THE following mysterious paragraph appears in a Calcutta paper:—"A very 'sensational' case, in which it was said a number of ladies would be called as witnesses, was expected to be heard in Simla some day during the present week."

A LONDON letter writer to the *Examiner* says:—"I learn from private information that H. R. H. the Prince of Wales has grown very stout during his Indian journey, and prophecies are abroad to the effect that he will by-and-by rival the weight and proportions of his uncle, George IV."

MESSRS. MOODY AND SANKEY, who last year created so much excitement in England, in the rôle of sensational evangelists, have recently been appearing in New York, where their large lecture hall and their "inquiry room" have been crowded regularly, for several weeks, three times a day. At a service held specially for women, 6,000 females were presented.

A CORRESPONDENT writes as follows to a home paper:—Sir,—As a diversion to the now so popular "Spelling Bee," allow me to send you a "Pronouncing Bee," for our foreign friends who are trying to master our language: "A rough horse, pulling a plough through ground like dough, sprained his hough, and got a cough." The above sentence contains six different ways of pronouncing "ough."

A SHANGHAI paper, the *Celestial Empire*, of April 22nd, to hand yesterday, says:—"We hear rumours of trouble at Tientsin analogous to that which has lately been patched up, for the time being, at Foochow. The Chinese Government appear to think that their foreign contracts for armaments have not turned out quite so satisfactory as they had reason to expect and some rigid investigations are anticipated. Li Hungchang appears to be upon his mettle."

ONE of the most marked traces of the late floods at Ahmedabad, the destruction of the great bridge over the Saburmuttee, has been erased, for we learn that the new railway bridge over the Saburmuttee River near Ahmedabad, which was commenced in December last was on Friday last inspected and passed for traffic. The bridge consists of 22 spans of 60 feet clear each, and is from 72 to 90 feet high from foundation. This work is an excellent example of rapid construction.

THERE is said to be an immense accumulation of wool, seeds, &c., at some of the stations on the Scinde, Punjab and Delhi Railway, estimated at least at 4,000 tons, awaiting transit by the Flotilla steamers from Mooltan to Kurrachee, by which the fleet is utterly inadequate to convey. This therefore shows the necessity for Government pushing on rapidly the construction of the Indus Valley Railway, as such hinderances to trade most seriously interfere with the development of the resources of the province.

THE annual report of the Great Eastern Hotel Company of Calcutta has been issued, and is of a very favourable character. The directors consider the result of their operations highly satisfactory. Their property and stock are duly maintained; and they recommend the payment of a dividend at the rate of six per cent. for the half year, which, with 3 per cent. *ad interim*, makes a dividend of 9 per cent. per annum, which on the present price of the shares is a good return. This is the fourteenth annual report, and the company has steadily paid dividends, though not always to the same amount as the present year, which has had some favourable incidents.

YESTERDAY, the Railway Bridge at Cawnpore was to undergo another severe test, in order that its strength may be proved to the satisfaction of the Company's officials and the Government. The *Lucknow Times* says that the Consulting Engineer to Government, the Chief Engineer of the Line, and other officials were to leave for Cawnpore on Sunday night, and immediately after the No. 1 up train of Monday morning has passed on, as many engines and tenders will be crowded on the bridge as will suffice to cover an archspan of 100 feet, and a complete file of these ponderous "fire eaters" will subsequently cross and recross, at varying rates of speed, so as to thoroughly test the capabilities of the bridge now that the rainy season is at hand, and floods and freshets may be expected to try the arches and masonry generally to the very utmost.

THE *New York Herald* notices and comments upon Mr. Disraeli's reason for the change in the Queen's title, as follows:—"Apparently the new title that is to be given to the Queen of England has relation to the advance of Russia in Asia. It is part of the Premier's characteristic and economical style of fighting the Russians. It is, like a great many other wares manufactured in that island, 'stamped for exportation,' or for 'use in the provinces only.' In England it will have but little significance, but every barbarous prince on the skirts of the Indian Empire is expected to find in this flourish, this approach toward him of the sovereign dignity, an equivalent for the physical approach of the Czar's soldiers, and to be strengthened accordingly in his allegiance to his own Empress as against his neighbour's Emperor."

THE private residence of the late Mr. A. T. Stewart, of New York, was one of the curiosities of that city. It was built of white marble and had a large Art Gallery attached, also of white marble. Probably no royal palace in Europe excelled the splendour of its interior. Mr. A. T. Stewart was a devoted collector of pictures, and was in the habit of sending experienced agents to Europe to look out for striking novelties. Among Mr. Stewart's latest acquisitions was Messonier's painting "1807," which was exhibited as a sketch in Vienna and as a completed work in Paris. The picture is of much larger dimensions than are usually used by M. Messonier, being eight feet across by four and a half feet high. The picture represents a charge of Curassiers, who sweep across the front of the picture. In the background Napoleon is seen with his *aides-de-camp*.

WE understand from the Lucknow paper that a dacoity under peculiar circumstances took place on the night of the 15th instant near the Goordyal Tank in the Lucknow District. The dacoits, about ten in number, attacked a party of men and women who were on their way to an adjoining village to bring home the bride of one of their number, and after dispoiling them of all their goods and chattels, and injuring them more or less, took to their heels. One of the injured party has been so very severely ill-treated by the dacoits that he is now lying in the Bulrampore Hospital in a hopeless state, little or no hopes being entertained of his ultimate recovery. The Police are now actively engaged in instituting a strict and searching investigation into this case of daring highway dacoity and robbery. We hope to publish the full particulars in an early issue.

ALLUDING to the remarks of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, in their address to Lord Northbrook attributing the great expansion of the wheat trade to the removal of the 3 per cent. export duty, the Calcutta *Statesman* makes the following suggestions:—"The fact is of such importance that it ought to be verified carefully. Is it true, that the removal of the export duty was the real cause of this enormous expansion of the export? What was the average price of corn in England through out 1870, 1871, and 1872? What effect had the opening of the Canal route, upon the development of the trade by shortening the voyage and removing the danger from *wevvil*? If we assume the average price of wheat in England to be 45s. per quarter, three per cent. on the shipping cost at the Indian ports is but 1s. a quarter; and we find it most difficult to believe that the removal of an almost infinitessimal duty like this, should have suddenly quintupled the trade. It is so easy to commit *post hoc* fallacies of this order to paper as facts, that every one should be on his guard against them."

THE Calcutta *Statesman*:—Sir Richard Temple is playing a very dangerous game. The shiftiness and insincerity of his public conduct, and the attempt to redeem it by an undignified affectation of deep interest in every native movement in the city, have earned for him the contempt of all classes. A public man may survive everything but this feeling; and it pervades the community. The danger is, that it will pass into some sterner sentiment; and if it be true that malarious fever is prevailing at Attia, it is an act of great unwisdom to be sending the *Black Pamphlet* there. If this is the only apology that a man with so facile a pen has to make to the heavy charges in the Pamphlet, the commonest prudence should have told him to take no notice of it. Does he suppose that any one in the community will forget that young O'Donnell is at Attia? Sir Richard's bitterest enemy could have suggested to him no more compromising step. How true is it of the most exalted as of the most abject, that "the way of transgressors is hard." Single-mindedness will carry a man through all difficulties and perplexities whatever; and nothing else.

IT is rumoured that the authorities of the Customs Department, Calcutta, have in contemplation a revision of the office establishment of the Statistical Department of the Custom House, the cost of which has since 1874-75 heavily increased—without any equivalent benefit to the public. If we are not mistaken, the *Indian Daily News* observes, the total receipts in the year 1874-75, on account of all the commercial publications issued from the Customs Department, may be estimated at about Rs. 30,869, and the total cost for maintaining the establishment was only about Rs. 6,371, so that after deducting the expenditure from the receipts, there was a clear profit to the State in that year of about Rs. 24,498. In the year 1875-76, the receipts were about Rs. 23,309 and the expenditure was Rs. 20,254, and there was a net profit of the small sum of Rs. 3,055. From theabove statement, it would appear that the increase of expenditure in 1875-76 was so great that the profits have considerably fallen off, *viz.*, from Rs. 24,498, to Rs. 3,055, showing a decrease of about Rs. 21,443. The increase of office establishment in 1875-76, as compared with the previous year, was about Rs. 13,883.

Now that the people in Bombay scarcely dare permit their dogs to run about the streets for fear of the poisoned meat which the police are scattering in every direction, the following letter addressed to the editor of *The Globe* should have some local interest:—

No doubt there are many popular fallacies about rabies such as that it is only in hot weather that dogs go mad, and so forth. Now, rabies is no more prevalent during the so-called "dog days" than at any other season of the year. Indeed, the malady is wholly unknown in many hot countries. With us it is late in the autumn and in early spring that the disease is most frequent. Reliable statistics from Continental veterinary colleges show very plainly that the greatest number of dogs go mad in the colder months. I certainly have seen more cases in North America than in hot climates. Whilst I do not pretend to know much of the natural history of rabies—erroneously termed "hydrophobia"—which has confounded professional men of the highest standing to the present moment, nevertheless I believe that unwholesome food, uncleanliness, hunger, thirst and ill-treatment, muzzling and close confinement, not only predispose dogs to the awful malady but engender it. Doubtless we shall soon have the official order for muzzles, "just when muzzles must be most irritating," as truly stated in *The Globe*. It seems to me cruel in the extreme that any instrument of torture should be clapped upon dogs' mouths in the heat of summer, the very time when the poor animals want water and their saliva most. Let us picture for a moment the anguish of an unfortunate victim doring a long ran after its master's cart or carriage on a sultry day. The poor creature cannot get relief even by panting, although almost choked to death with dust. What more painful to behold? Surely if anything more than another tends to make a dog go stark mad it is muzzling him. It would be almost more merciful to bang, truncheon, or shoot our four-footed friends than fasten up their mouths in the brutal common fashion. Verily it is a barbarous practice and a reproach to civilisation.—I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

April 27. D. G. F. MACDONALD, LL.D."

CAPITAL and labour appear to be at variance all over the world. Even in the freest of countries—as its people, of all grades, delight to call it—even in America, the working-men are dissatisfied with their condition, and are agitating against their employers. A mass meeting of operatives employed in the different trades and manufactures was held recently in New York, at which resolutions were passed stating that "we regard all encroachments on the rights of labour (more especially the reduction of wages) as an attempt to destroy the status of the American labourer and reduce him to the level of the disfranchised masses of monarchial governments;" and farther, "we the working-men of New York, in mass meeting convened, do hereby pledge ourselves to stand by our trades unions, regarding as we do all opposition and persecution in the light of an incentive to command us to adhere more tenaciously to them, and every act performed, whether in our interests or detrimental thereto, shall be taken cognisance of by us and be duly recorded to the credit or discredit of the authors." The chief causes of grievance are that the masters have attempted to obtain, by act of the legislature, a disbandment of the employés Trades' Unions, and also that a Convict Labour Bill has been passed, whereby, they say, "contractors are getting work done in the prisons at a rate less than it costs to feed the prisoners."

THE *Globe*, referring to the discussion in the House of Commons on the 27th ultimo, on the Royal Titles Bill, says:—"As regards the new reasons for delay brought forward last night, they were too evidently invented for mere party purposes to deserve much consideration at the hands of the Government. Mr. Cowen based his extraordinary line of attack on the assumption that the Imperial title was not acceptable to the people of Hindostan. In this he was followed by Mr. Anderson, who roundly declared that 'Indian papers which had come to hand showed that the proposed title was almost universally disapproved in India.' The *Daily News* of this morning, adopting this argument, fortifies it by stating that certain extracts from Indian journals published in its columns yesterday, prove that 'public opinion in India is quite as much against it as public opinion here.' Now, what are these important 'extracts' that prove so much? On referring to the *Daily News* of yesterday we find the tale thus made out. Four quotations from the *Bombay Gazette*, a paper notoriously unacquainted with the current of native opinion; one from the *Friend of India*, a by no means authoritative journal in its present decadence; one from an obscure print called *Native opinion*; and only one from a real native paper, the *Indu Prakash*, which does not even rank among the first class of such journals." This jaunty and unscrupulous defence of the Royal Titles Bill might have been penned by the ingenuous statesman who declared that the people of India were anxious to be permitted to call the Queen "Empress." It is certainly worthy of Mr. Disraeli's peculiar genius.

THE S. S. PERSIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Several articles have appeared in the papers commenting on the case of the ship Persia now discharging cargo. Their general tone would impress the public that the discontented portion of the crew had reasonable grounds for complaint on refusing duty, alleging the vessel to be unsound, leaky and having bad boats, &c. Before going into this, it is only fair that the general conduct of the crew since their arrival in this harbour should be taken into consideration. The Persia has been lying in the harbour for some months, and from her first arrival to the present time, any one who reads the daily papers must be familiar with the name of that vessel in the proceedings of the Police Court; quarrelling with and assaulting each other seems to have been the order of things, not objecting to the vessel or their treatment. Among the officers, the boatswain appears to have been peculiarly obnoxious to the crew, being an impetuous sort of a fellow, he could not restrain his unlucky fists occasionally; however, this culminated at last in their enticing him into the forecastle on some pretence or the other, closing the doors and beating the man most unmercifully. This does not seem to have been a warning to him to restrain his temper, for on a portion of the crew being discharged, and others engaged in their place, they had not been many days on board before he administered some fistic correction to several of them, who accordingly refused duty, and made a charge against the ship, alleging the leaky condition of the vessel, &c., in order to obtain their discharge.

With regard to the vessel, her class was renewed at Lloyd's in July 1875, when the ship was specially surveyed and continued for 4 A. 1. from December 1874. *This classification will expire in December 1878, and with relation to the soundness of the vessel, no material change can have possibly taken place since the renewal of the class. I have known the vessel for years; her fastenings in wood and iron are of an unusually strong and massive character, in proof of which any one may satisfy himself by inspection when the vessel is placed in dock.

On the 21st April myself and Captain Blackmore, at the request of the Chief Magistrate, surveyed the vessel, the grounds of complaint being made known to us. On our arrival on board, we apprised the crew of the object of our visit, and desired them to point out to us the defects complained of. The ship had not been pumped out for 13h. 18m., we found 21½ inches in the well, the pumps sucking at 18½ inches, showed the quantity of water made in that time to be 3 inches. This was pumped out in 5 minutes by the crew; the pumps were then allowed to stand for a time to permit the water to drain to the pump well. She was a second time pumped out in 2 minutes. On our asking the disaffected part of the crew, how they could possibly under the circumstances make a charge of leakage against the vessel, as it was clearly shown she was at that moment one of the tightest wooden ships in the harbour, they replied that the captain must have shifted the cargo during the night to allow the trim of the vessel.

Now, had such a thing taken place, it could not have been done without their knowledge, the amount of labour required to materially alter the trim of a 1,700 tons ship would be considerable, and had such a process been gone through it would have been patent to all on board; the captain could not have performed such an Herculean feat himself during the night. At all events, we could elicit no information from any one, that the trim of the vessel had been interfered with since she was last pumped out.

We then examined the boats, found them to be good, but from lying so long exposed to the heat of the sun, bottom upwards, they were not tight. We recommended them to be put into the water, and we also recommended an additional boat to be provided in order to satisfy the complaining part of the crew.

After this, we requested two of the crew who had preferred the complaint to accompany us in company with the carpenter and captain to inspect the sides of the vessel and desired them to point out any defects they were aware of. We found the bend planking, or that portion of the side that would be immersed when the vessel was laden, to be in thoroughly good condition throughout, sound, free from cracks or contraction, and the caulking of the seams full, with no cracks in the pitch, showing that they had been acted upon by the heat of the sun; the two men were unable to point out any defects to us.

We then examined the topsides—that is, the upper part of the vessel that is not immersed when the vessel is laden; we found in some places the planking around the iron bolt heads to be more or less iron-sick, which was naturally to be expected in a vessel of her age, and we recommended that graving pieces should be inserted where necessary. While surveying the topsides on the starboard bow, several men were sitting on the rail immediately above us, waiting our movements, when one of them cried out to the carpenter who was chipping a plank to ascertain its condition, d—n g— carpenter, why don't you drive in the b—— chisel? On examining the port side, to our astonishment, we found the side to have been bored apparently with a spike, (gimlet), in numerous places fore and aft; the side had also been picked at and pierced with matter before us. The captain and officers professed to have no knowledge of it, however, it transpired that it had been done by a portion of the crew, who had been employed in cleaning that side of the vessel. The offence was of a very grave nature, and rendered the perpetrators liable to the most severe punishment. We recommended the captain to lay the matter before the Chief Magistrate, but he does not appear to have done so. However, we desired the captain to have the side carefully examined, and plug up the holes wherever they could be found.

There is perhaps no seafaring man in Bombay at the present time, who ever heard of an instance of the crew deliberately boring the side of the vessel from one end to the other.

It was at my recommendation that the captain discharged the men who were sent to prison: after boring the side of the vessel, I was of opinion they would not hesitate at doing anything to effect their object; in fact, their insolent and rude manner on boardship, before the boring was discovered, did not elevate them in my estimate.

In an article in the *Times of India* it is stated that the Shipping Master was requested demi-officially to visit and inspect the vessel, and it is stated that after standing 17 hours, 27 inches of water were found in the well, and that the inference was the vessel had made 27 inches of water in that time. There is some error in this. If there were 27 inches of water in the well after 17 hours, and the pumps suck at 18½ inches, the inference was that the vessel had made 8½ inches of water in 17 hours, and not 27 inches. It is not stated in our report to the Magistrate that the sides of the vessel were contracted or warped by the heat of the sun, and as they became immersed in the water, on the loading of the vessel, they would tighten." The tone of this article leads to the conclusion that it was written to serve a particular interest; the comments might have been dispensed with, and may be taken for what they are worth.

On the 8th May the captain reported the vessel to be making more water. Myself and Captain Blackmore proceeded on board and found 31 inches of water in the well after standing 13½ hours, the pumps sucking at 18½ showed the vessel to have made 12½ inches during that time. We again visited the vessel on the 9th May, sounded the pumps after standing 15½ hours and found 31 inches in the well, showing the quantity of water made to be 12½ inches in 15½ hours.

This is of course a different state of things to what we found on our first visit, but still the leakage could not be considered either dangerous or excessive as it has been asserted, and most practical men will agree with me, all wooden vessels making water to a greater or less extent, it cannot be otherwise, and ¼ of an inch per hour for a 1700 tons wooden vessel laden is not, strictly speaking, dangerous or excessive. The vessel is provided with patent double action pumps and a steam-engine. I asked the captain if all the gimlet holes bored by the crew in the side had been plugged; he replied to the best of his knowledge they had.

After a consultation with the captain and consignees, and taking into consideration all that had already transpired in connection with the vessel, I declined to recommend him to proceed on her voyage, that she must be discharged and placed in dock. On consulting with Captain Blackmore, he fully agreed with me. I may mention that when I recommended the vessel to be discharged, the captain strongly opposed it, saying the vessel only made ¾ of an inch an hour, which for a wooden vessel was not unusual, and that the vessel might proceed to sea with safety. The Shipping Master was of his opinion, and had offered to provide him with a crew.

It must be clear to all unbiassed persons that the first survey made on this vessel on account of the crew has no relation whatever to the result of the last survey, and the object of the disaffected portion of the crew is too evident to be mistaken. Of course, on an occasion like the present uncharitable insinuations will be made, it is too good an opportunity to be lost. I think whoever takes the case of the Persia impartially into consideration, cannot but admit that Jack in this instance did not get his deserts, and on the other hand, it may be urged by many that the vessel on the whole has had rather hard measure dealt out to her.

JOHN DIXON.

*** In the face of this elaborate defence of the condition of the Persia, it may reasonably be asked how it was that the captain of the ship subsequently came to declare before the Magistrate that the ship was really unsound, and that the men who had been imprisoned for refusing to go to sea in her should be liberated!—ED. *B. G.*

CRICKET AT DEOLALEE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.) MAY 22.

READERS who are fond of outdoor sports and particularly of cricket, England's national game, will, with great interest, no doubt, read the following brief account of two matches played between the Byculla School and the Deolalee Station Depôt Cricket Clubs.

The first match played on Saturday, the 13th inst., was arranged at a few hours' notice from the Secretary of the Station Club, notwithstanding which the Byculla School boys came off with flying colours, beating their antagonists by 29 runs. This defeat was more than the sons of Mars had either expected or hoped for, and in consequence it roused the vengeance which a victory alone could quell. That they were determined to win the next game could undoubtedly be observed from the manner in which they were every evening put through their facings, on the cricket field, by their indefatigable Q. M. S.—a gentleman who, in his day, has been a famous wielder of the willow.

The second match, looked forward to with delight by the "Station," but with extreme terror and anxiety by the B. S. Club, was played on last Saturday, the 20th inst. The "Station," losing the toss, were sent to defend their wickets. They acted their part well, and when the last wicket fell, a score of 52 runs was announced. In this innings the playing of Gunner Smith was steady. He scored 15 runs.

The boys now took to their wickets, and, with great difficulty, managed to run up a score of 50 runs, being thus behind their opponents by 2 runs. But the glory of the day remained to be decided in the second innings. The two first, who went in on the side of the Station, were Sergeants Tracey and Carrington. They played well, the former making 16 runs; but each had some hair-breadth escapes. They were followed by Smith who as usual played well, and in a short time made 16 runs. The playing, after the fall of his wicket, was poor. Captain Kaye was the only batter who made a fair score, his total being 11 runs. When the last wicket fell, it was found that the Station had scored 63 runs, the total in both innings being 115 runs.

Now came the critical time when it was to be seen whether tall, stalwar, and muscular men, or small and undeveloped, but supple-limbed and active boys were to gain the victory. It will be seen that the boys had to put together 66 runs to beat their foes. It was a good score and many a voice was heard to say, "The boys will never make that score." However, those who held this opinion were soon disappointed, for two boys, H. Corke and W. Fernandez, steady batters and hard hitters, ran up the amazing score of 50 runs between them. The playing of the boy Corke is deserving of special mention, as he knocked the ball all over the field, and made the handsome score of 38 runs. He was not out. Fernandez also played well, making 12 runs. He was followed by two others, R. Boileau scored 12 runs and was not out. He made the best hit on the field, and got 7 runs for it. In this innings, when the B. S. Club had lost two wickets, shouts of "game!" "game!" were heard from the tent. The Station lost the game by 8 wickets and 7 runs.

The following are the scores of the second match:—

D. S. D. C. CLUB.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Capt Kaye, b Mr Strin...	2	b Mr Smith	11
Sergt Tracey, b R Boileau	2	c and b Mr Strip	16
Gr Smith, c F Clifford, b Mr Smith	15	b Mr Smith	16
Q M Sergt. Miller, b Mr Smith	3	b R Boileau	6
Corpl Barnes, st Mr Smith	1	st Mr Smith	1
Pt Wilson c and b R Boileau	8	not out	3
Pt Warren, b Mr Smith	0	b R Boileau	1
Pt Burnes, st Mr Smith	3	b R Boileau	3
Sergt Carrington not out	8	st Mr Smith	5
Mr Sheehan, b Mr Smith	0	b R Boileau	0
Corpl Webber, b Mr Smith	5	b R Boileau	0
		Byes	2
Total...	52	Total...	63

B. E. S. S. C. CLUB.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Mr S Strip, b Capt Kaye	13	b Sergt Tracey	3
Mr S Smith, c Smith, b Capt Kaye	8		
R Boileau, c Wilson, b Smith	3	not out	12
W Deane, c Sergt Miller, b Capt Kaye	5		
H Corke, b Smith	6	not out	38
F Hanson, c Smith, b Capt Kaye	0		
W Fernandez, b Sergt Miller	3	c Carrington, b Smith	12
J Mannings, st Corpl Barnes	0		
F Clifford, b Sergt Miller	0		
E Vane, st Corpl Barnes	7		
G Lord, not out	4		
		Byes	6
Wides	1	Wides	1
Total...	50	Total...	72

BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT WORKHOUSE.—There were seventeen European vagrants in the Government Workhouse yesterday.

ASSAULT.—A Parsee, named Heerjeebhoy Dhunjeebhoy, was yesterday fined Rs. 10 by Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, and was further bound over in the sum of Rs. 100 to keep the peace, for assaulting Manockjee Framjee on the day previous at Tarwaddy.

A GUZERATTEE VERSION OF ROMEO AND JULIET.—It will be seen from our advertising columns that the tragedy of Romeo and Juliet is to be performed in Guzerattee by the Shakespeare Dramatic Club on the boards of the Theatre Royal this evening, when a bumper house is expected.

DEATH BY DROWNING.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Sunday at the Jail Road, west side, on view of the body of a Mahomedan woman, named Mariambee. Upon the evidence adduced the following verdict was recorded:—"That the death of the deceased was caused by her having been accidentally drowned in a tank."

SUICIDE.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the J. J. Hospital on view of the body of Pursoo Cooshaba. Deceased was a barber, about twenty-five years of age. Upon the evidence adduced the following verdict was returned by the jury:—"That the death of the deceased was caused by his having committed suicide by taking a poisonous dose of opium."

H. M.'s HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—There were in all 288 prisoners in H. M.'s House of Correction yesterday. Of these 53 prisoners were under sentences from the High Court, 203 by the Magistrates of Police, 1 by the Court of Petty Sessions, 28 by Military Courts-Martial and 3 by Naval Courts-Martial. Of the prisoners, 220 were natives and the remaining 68 Europeans.

H. M.'s COMMON JAIL.—There were in all 367 prisoners in H. M.'s Common Jail yesterday. On the criminal side there were 300 prisoners, including 17 women, of whom 43 were non-labour prisoners and 257 for hard labour. On the civil side there were 67 prisoners including 4 women. Of these latter 25 were under warrants from the High Court and 42 from the Small Causes Court.

INQUEST AT THE COMMON JAIL.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Sunday at H. M.'s Common Jail on view of the body of Suddoo Babajee. Deceased was a prisoner, sentenced by Mr. Nana Morojee, the Third Magistrate of Police, to six months' rigorous imprisonment in the jail on the 31st January last for theft. He had been suffering for some time with pains about the chest. Upon the evidence adduced the following verdict was returned by the jury:—"That the death of the deceased was caused by heart disease."

FIRE AT THE MUSJID BUNDER.—The coal stack at the Musjid Bunder, belonging to Jamsetjee Merwanjee, was discovered to be on fire on Sunday evening, when the owner at once employed a number of coolies to open out the stack and water was poured upon it by several bhistees. There was also a manual engine employed during the whole night, thereby preventing the coals from bursting out into a flame. The damages and origin of the fire could not be ascertained.

CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—A Hindoo lad, named Cooshaba Luximon, was yesterday afternoon knocked down and run over by a phaeton and horse belonging to Messrs. Lefond Brothers and driven by a coachman, named Luximon Ramjee, at Church Gate Street, Fort. The boy was somewhat seriously injured, the two left wheels having passed over him about the small of the back. The boy was at once removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital and there detained. The coachman was soon after the occurrence placed before Mr. Nana Morojee, charged with rash driving and thereby injuring the lad, and the case remanded pending the recovery of the complainant.

THE SEATS IN THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—A correspondent makes the following complaint in reference to the seats in the Victoria Gardens:—"We wish to bring to the notice of our Mr. McEwen, of the Victoria Gardens, through the medium of your valuable paper, the great inconvenience to which ladies and gentlemen are put, owing to all the seats being occupied by a clumsy and half-clad lot of natives, who when asked to leave the benches as a favour, peremptorily refuse. These benches, we believe, are more for the use of ladies than for the above mentioned lot. We therefore suggest that this mistake should be rectified, by having certain seats reserved for ladies only. We would be under great obligation to Mr. McEwen if he takes this into consideration."

A THANKSGIVING MASS.—A correspondent sends us the following account of a thanksgiving mass:—On Sunday last, the 21st instant, a high mass was solemnized at the Church of N. S. de Saude at Versowa where Roman Catholics from different parts of Salsette and Bombay assembled to witness the ceremony. The mass commenced at 11 o'clock precisely, when the Rev. Father Baptista, Vicar, presided and two other Fathers assisted. The Very Rev. Vicar General, Sir D. M. Gomes, was also present. Soon after the Rev. Professor Athaide, whose popularity as a sound preacher is well established throughout Salsette, delivered a very touching and elaborate sermon, dwelling mainly on the qualities of that "Lady" who so appropriately bears the name of N. S. de Saude (Our Lady of Health), and through whose intercession several of the Roman Catholic residents of Versowa and its vicinity have travelled safely by rail during the past year. The Church was profusely decorated with evergreens, garlands of flowers and bouquets, added to which a profuse display of flags and buntings gave *eclat* to the whole. The choir was magnificent, the string band, provided for the occasion, being superior of its kind, and coupled with the voices of several gentlemen who chanted Mozart's mass to perfection, the ceremony was one which did justice to the Very Rev. Vicar and the members who assisted in the decorations, and the happy recollection of which will remain for many a day.

AN ATTEMPTED MURDER AT PAREL.—On Saturday night last at 8 o'clock, a Purdassee, named Luthapursad Bahnee, committed a serious assault with a murderous intent upon a woman, named Bachee, by cutting and hacking her about with some sharp instrument, probably a knife, inflicting severe wounds on the back of the neck, her left arm and legs, whilst she was standing and washing herself at a Vehar standpipe, erected for the use of the public, situated on the Mahim Road, at Sooparee Baug, Parell. Fortunately the woman, struggling hard with her assailant, raised a fearful cry for help, which immediately called the attention of a man who was lying by an empty cart that was standing a few yards away from the spot, and also a passer by, who at once went to the assistance of the woman. The assailant, seeing that he was observed, at once fled and effected his escape although pursued by the two men who went to the unfortunate woman's assistance, and it appears that the man who was lying by the cart identifies him as the Purdassee, named Luthapursad Bahnee, in whose keeping the assaulted woman had been but recently, and had left his protection through a quarrel between them. The Purdassee, it appears, when he attempted this murderous attack on the woman had stripped himself of nearly all his clothing in a neighbouring compound and left behind his clothing where he had undressed. The police on arriving at the scene found the woman seriously wounded. She was thereupon at once removed to the J. J. Hospital for treatment, where the wounds were proclaimed serious, but there is no immediate danger. Inquiries by the police and the detectives are in progress, but no trace of the assailant has yet been discovered.

COMMANDER GILES.—It is rumoured that Commander Giles, of the late Indian Navy, for some years Port Officer of Kurrachee, will not return to India, but contemplates retiring.—*Sindian.*

THE LATE MR. DAVID MACKENZIE.—We deeply regret to announce the death of Mr. David MacKenzie, of the firm of Messrs. MacKenzie & Cosser, general contractors and engineers of this place; the melancholy event occurred on board the *s. s. Java* four days before she reached Aden. Mr. MacKenzie was proceeding to Europe with his family, and left Kurrachee last Saturday week. There was nothing then in his appearance, nor were there any symptoms to cause the least alarm; nothing was more remote from his friends than the idea that he was so near his end. The intelligence of Mr. MacKenzie's death was received by all who knew him with the deepest grief; he was greatly liked, and his memory will long be cherished by the numerous friends he left behind him.—*Id.*

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAILS.

THE P. AND O. CO.'S. *s. s. Bokhara*, Captain W. D. Anderson, sailed yesterday for Southampton, via the Suez Canal, with the English Mails and the following additional passengers:—

For Southampton.—Mr. Gibbon, Mr. A. Lyon, and Mr. Tanner.

For Brindisi.—Mr. E. Christian.

For Venice.—Mr. B. Levmann.

APPLICATION FOR A SUMMONS AGAINST THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

MR. GHANDIBHOY JEHANGEER, solicitor, appeared yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, on behalf of Mr. Shamrao Pandoorung, solicitor, and applied for a summons against Mr. Pedder, charging him with an assault. Mr. Ghandibhoy said Mr. Shamrao Pandoorung was desired by the Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Pedder, to meet him yesterday morning at Chawulwady, where Mr. Shamrao owns some landed property, in order to come to some arrangement for the construction of a drain. There were also present Dr. Weir, Mr. Balorishna Wassoodew and some of Mr. Shamrao's tenants. On Mr. Shamrao disagreeing to Mr. Pedder's proposition for constructing a drain that would pass through his property and thereby naturally cause offence to his tenants, Mr. Pedder got hold of Mr. Shamrao by his neck and hustled him. Under these circumstances he prayed that His Worship will grant the application. His Worship acceded to the request. Dr. Weir and Mr. Balorishna Wassoodew which were also granted. The summons were made returnable on the 1st proximo.

THE MUNICIPALITY OF PEIN, COLABA COLLECTORATE.

THE inhabitants of Pein, talooka Pein; Zilla Colaba, have drawn up a "humble petition" to His Excellency the Governor. Ever since the year 1865 a Municipal Committee has been "constituted" for the purpose of "improving the sanitary condition and with a view to protect the health and comforts of the people." The labours of this committee seem to have been successful though they were rather suspiciously regarded at first, for the petitioners state:—"That though extremely novel in its nature, and looked upon with suspicion not far removed from apprehension, by the people in the beginning, the committee by its prudent and conciliatory measures had so far overcome the prejudices it had excited, that the people soon began to feel its utility and hailed its existence with delight." This happy state of affairs did not, the petitioners say, last long for they state that since the year 1875 the sanitary arrangements introduced by the new President have not been pleasing to the people. The petitioners say:—"The delight of the people however did not last long. For the Municipal Committee of Pein has of late wandered so far from its usual course of order and moderation that without your Excellency's timely help it can never come to its proper state." The causes of dissatisfaction are apparently to be found in the following clause of the petition:—"That the anxiety of the people grew in proportion as the taxes were raised. Nor was this all. People were forced to make fresh and unnecessary alterations in their dwellings, privies were ordered to be erected in places where they did not exist for hundred years past without any injury to the public health, and whilst owing to the adjacent fields and small deserts around, became a useless burden to the people as they imposed in addition to the expenses for their erection, an additional tax to maintain bhalooees. Even for building these privies very short time was allowed, their construction was not approved of and people were forced to buy iron privies, the utility and duration of which is highly questionable even in the great cities like Bombay and Calcutta." The Hindoos of Calcutta have lately become excited on a similar subject, but the inhabitants of Pein under their energetic Collector will, perhaps, find time after to use their own words, "that the people soon began to feel its utility and hailed its existence with delight."

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPTS from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 18th instant.

Read report of the Land Committee, dated 11th May, recommending that 2 roads be made across the southmost portion of the "Imperial" Mody Bay Estate.

Submitted estimate of the cost prepared by Chief Engineer amounting to Rs. 4,072.

RESOLUTION.—The recommendation of the Land Committee is approved. The amount should be provided for by supplemental estimate. It should in the first instance be debited to new works and thereafter transferred to revenue in equal sums during the period that the Imperial Mody Bay Estate remains in possession of the Trustees.

Read letter by the Traffic Manager, dated 22nd April, stating that the want of a road from the beach to the causeway at Mahim is much felt, as is also the want of water.

Submitted estimate by the Chief Engineer, dated 2nd May, of the cost of

Making a road	Rs. 625
Making a water trough

back looking towards heaven for aid. Another invalid is being borne down the steps to the well, and to the left is a column covered with votive offerings. There is only one objection to the picture—namely, that the composition is divided too sharply by the line of masonry forming the edge of the pool, which separates the figures from the water beneath and their reflections therein.

We cannot but think that Mr. Cope has been ill-advised in choosing a subject so fraught with painful associations to many deserving men as "Selecting Pictures for the Royal Academy Exhibition" (160); and the hanging of such a picture in the post of honour in the great room may possibly seem to have been done by the Academy in an aggressive spirit of self-assertion. Considering the status of mural painting in this country, Mr. Cope has executed work that is far from being discreditible; but are his oil pictures in recent years, including this present one, and admitting it a favourable example, likely to reconcile the thousands of the rejected to the inviduous immunity of Academicians and Associates from the ordeal here depicted? The members of the council, sitting in judgment, have, we believe, recently served. They include the president, Sir Francis Grant, Messrs. Armitage, Leighton, Hook, Calderon, Horsley, Faed, Redgrave, Lewis, Ward, Millais, and Richmond. The workmen are engaged in passing the pictures before the tribunal, the foreman standing, chalk in hand, ready to mark the picture under examination as "accepted, doubtful, or rejected." The secretary, Mr. Eaton, sits at a desk registering the decision on a rejected picture, inscribed on the back (with what good taste we do not care to ask), No. 3, "Merit Rewarded" as the pretended title, and "Rd. Tinto," as the artist's name. The accepted pictures are being stacked round the walls of the great room in which the council of selection sit; whilst the rejected are being carried off to a subterranean limbo.

Mr. Poole's illustration of "A Midsummer Night's Dream"—"The Meeting of Oberon and Titania' (175)—where Oberon exclaims "I'll met by moonlight, proud Titania," is one of the few works of imaginative art. It is steeped with the painters rare poetic charm, and is the loveliest work he has exhibited since the memorable moonlight subject from Chaucer. What cares the spectator for imperfect figure-draughtsmanship before the wealth of fancy displayed in these flickering fairy forms tripping over the yellow sands; before these exquisite effects of lambent moonlight sleeping in the sky, glancing through the trees, shimmering on the water, silvering all things with a mysterious molten splendour?

Mr. Calderon, who continues to derive materials from Arles, was never more delightful than in the picture (1346) of a couple of fascinoese wearing their most becoming costumes and coiffures, on some errand intent, which takes them *from* not *to* the church seen on the *place* in the back-ground, and saluting with demurest reverence Monsieur le Cure as they pass him on a flight of steps. Scarcely less felicitous is the picture, entitled "Watchful Eyes" (475), of another couple of Arlesienne coquettes at a window watching for the approach of some lucky swain. No. 192—a girl drawing aside branches of a bush, and discovering a nest to a little child, who looks up and listens—is also a pleasant incident pleasantly treated. Mr. Calderon has besides a charming bust portrait of a young lady in a white dress, called "Margaret" (257).

Mr. Frith has not concentrated his energies on any elaborate illustration of contemporary life such as chiefly won his popularity. He sends, however, four "subject pictures," three of them in his most genial vein, which more than compensate for the absence of those fancy single female figures irreverently classed as "potboilers." "Scene from the 'Vicar of Wakefield'" (250) represents Squire Thornhill setting the little boys to box, in order, as he said, to "make them sharp," a diversion he indulged in on his visits to the Primrose family when not engaged in conversation or in teaching the young ladies piquet. Another scene of polite comedy is drawn from Moliere's "L'Amour Medecin" (132): the lover, disguised as a doctor, gains admission to the presence of the lovesick maiden, and is tenderly feeling her pulse. In the background the servant-maid who contrived the meeting is being questioned by the suspicious father. "The Lovers' Seat" (198) presents two lovers happy in their book, happier still in each other. In a fourth picture Mr. Frith, for the first time almost, boldly strikes into tragedy. "Below the Doge's Palace, Venice" (350), represents a beautiful woman in an agony of terror, forcing her face through the dungeon-bars to be shrieved by a confessor—an inventive incident full of suggestiveness.

Mr. Pettie's most agreeable picture is "The Step" (433), an interior scene, with costumes of the seventeenth century, in which a little girl is displaying the proficiency she has acquired from her last dancing lesson to her admiring and delighted granddam. The happy choice of subject and the effective colouring will, doubtless, render this picture popular. A lifesize figure (259), of an irate knight in armour, shaking his clenched fist at the spectator, inclines to that melodramatic exaggeration, or at least that prepense straining after dramatic effect, which is the artist's besetting weakness; and the assertiveness of the execution only serves to emphasise the feeble. We at first admire those swift and dexterous strokes, that rich and juicy colouring, but on reflection object to be captivated *malgre soi*; and we reason to ourselves that in this facile handling (so prevalent in the Scotch school) the refinements of form and modelling are inevitably slurred over. Mr. Pettie sends, in addition, two portraits, similarly distinguished by merits in the border on defects. One is a half-length of the "Right Rev. William Ullathorne, D.D., O.S.B., Bishop of Birmingham" (16), the other is a bust portrait, in costume of the sixteenth century. Apropos of the last, we would ask whether this growing fashion of painting contemporaries in olden costumes is not puerile and absurd? Happily there is very seldom any fear of these portraits being mistaken for Holbeins or Vandykes, Titians or Velasquezs.

Mr. Leslie is not so happy as last year in his principal picture—a scene in an old-fashioned room, with a pretty young lady hearing younger folk say their catechism. The title, "My Duty towards my Neighbour" (169), is necessary to explain at what is catechised in this lesson. The painter's sense of native beauty and innocent grace is apparent in the face of the catechiser, but the theme is as slender as the execution is insipid. One tires, proverbially, of *toujours perdrix*; and how much more of *toujours tartines sucrees*? Similar observations apply to the single figures of pretty young ladies—Nos. 133, 537, and 700.

Mr. Alma Tadema puts in an appearance as an A. R. A. with three pictures of moderate size. One of these, "An Audience at Agrippa's" (249), is of the painter's choicest quality, the colour and effect, as well as the archæology, being carefully studied, whilst the figures, though small, maintain their relative value more satisfactorily than in recent works. It depicts the interior of a Roman palace, with Agrippa, followed by a crowd of courtiers, descending a flight of steps towards a nether audience-chamber, at the bar of which waits a suitor for some place or appointment, with his friends. The other two pictures are a voluptuous head, called "Cleopatra" (1282), and "After the Dance" (927), nude bacchante sleeping on wild beasts' skins, the flesh rather greenish, yet fine in tone.

Mr. Storey, another new Associate, sends "My Lady Belle" (265), one of those maidens whose dainty beauty and *mignonne* grace have captivated all beholders of late; also "The Dancing Lesson" (121), a small Dutch-looking interior, which recalls "The Bashful Pupil" of of a few years—a lady teaching a dance to her little girl, while the husband plays the violin.

Mr. Eyre Crowe, another of the new Associates, sustains his reputation for versatility by alternately illustrating common contemporary life and unfamiliar history. One picture depicts a scene of prosaic routine in the Red Maids' School at Bristol—"Darning Day" (146)—a long row of girls seated on a bench in the courtyard of the school mending their blue stockings, with more or less diligence, with more or less chatting, and playing and yawning. "The Rehearsal" (10) represents Athenian comedians being "coached up" to take part in the "Birds" of Aristophanes by the author, the chorus awaiting their turn in the background, the whole wearing their respective birds headgear. The same unaffected matter-of-fact care and intelligence distinguish both pictures; the only drawback is the rather dry, unattractive colouring. Mr. Yeames has made a stride in advance in "The Last Bit of Scandal" (283). The humour does not partake of Hogarthian force or grimness, but its geniality is sufficiently piquant, and the gay harmony of colourings is in the nice keeping therewith. The scene is some promenade about town, at Bath or Tunbridge Wells, where an old beau of the Walpolean school and a young belle of Lady Teazle proclivities meet in their sedan-chairs, and, thrusting their heads through the tops thereof—the lids being raised by attendant footmen—discuss with keen relish the latest scandal respecting some dear friend. A negro boy carries the lady's pug, and there are other appropiate figures. "La Contadinella" (76), a young peasant girl washing her hands in a copper basin, with the supply vessel over of the picturesque form, seen at Venice and North Italy, has fine colour and unwonted vigour of handling. A "View of the Campo S. Apostoli at Venice" (380) is likewise to be highly commended for its vividly truthful effect of sunlight.

Mr. Poynter completes, we believe, the series of large decorative works he is executing for a country mansion, in "Atalanta's Race" (943), which, we think, is more successful than either the Andromeda or Dragon subjects. Along the appointed course Melanion is running at full speed, but Aisiania had evidently gained upon him, till, at the moment depicted, she stoops to pick up the second of the golden apples which the cunning suitor threw before her, and thereby contrived to win the race, and with it her hand. The sudden stoop in full career of the swift-footed maiden, and the consequent swirl of her drapery, is most admirably expressed; the action of the male runner is also excellent. Enthusiastic spectators cluster about the temples or other buildings which line the public place of the city; near the goal maidens hold forth chaplets for the victor; and the course is terminated by a pavilion, where the king and his counsellors await the result, with, at hand, in case of Melanion's failure the executioner, standing near an altar and column, surmounted with a statue of Artemis. The merits of the design are supported by able anatomical drawing of the figures, and agreeable colouring.

EGYPTIAN FINANCE.

(From an Occasional Correspondent of the "Times.")

CAIRO, April 15.

THIS has been a week of excitement in Egypt. Disappointed bondholders at Alexandria have held a series of public meetings. Large crowds of persons, many of them with a very small interest in the matter, have met at *cafés* and in the open air, and talked very loudly about the injustice of the decree for a temporary suspension of payment. Some of the meetings went *en bloc* to the French, Italian, and Greek Consulates, with a vague idea that diplomatic pressure might be used to force Egypt to resume payment. A similar appeal was proposed to be made at the English Consulate, but no British subject could be found foolish enough to lend his countenance, and it was felt that the British lion was not likely to be roused by the sight of a discontented crowd of foreigners. On the Thursday morning seditious placards were posted on the walls of the principal streets, calling for the dethronement of the Khedive and the elevation of Halim Pasha, who would succeed under the ordinal principle of succession. But the placards were speedily torn down, none of these proceedings were approved by the better part of the community. They were merely the effervescence of an excitable population chafing under a new blow, added, as it is, to the pressure of long-continued commercial distress such as old inhabitants say they have never known before.

But although merchants and bankers do not stoop to useless agitation, they are not the less irritated at the recent step which financial embarrassment has forced the Government to take. Their creditors will not grant them the same delay they are forced by this measure to accord to the Government, and they are naturally indignant. Particularly indignant are those who have recently lent to the Government large sums or large quantities of realizable securities, such as the Bonds of the 1873 Loan, on the deposit of these very bonds which are now temporarily repudiated. Large transactions of this character have been concluded during the last three months, and the lenders find themselves, consequently, in a most awkward position. Others, again, have raised money for their current business on the security of Treasury Bonds, with the intention of repaying the loan by the encashment of the bonds. Non-payment of the bonds in such cases probably means ruin, and even the salvation of Egyptian finance might then be held poor consolation. All these classes maintain they were unfairly kept in the dark. They maintain that the imminence of the danger ought to have been put before them, in order that they might be prepared for this sudden financial collapse. Still more to be pitied is the small Egyptian investor. There are no savings' banks in the country. No bank will give interest for small deposits. Europe is a long way to go for the investment of petty savings. There is, therefore, a numerous class of small investors—tradesmen, farmers, Government *employes*, professional men—who have been in the habit of buying these bonds with such little savings as they have been able to make. Others, again, being from various reasons to find employment, and obliged to live on their capital, have also been tempted to invest, and non-payment at maturity in all these cases implies much misery. Even the local Press, which is under strict surveillance and maintained by Government grants, has been roused to speak harshly. The *Commerce*, the best of the dailies, spoke its mind two days ago with a frankness which must have astonished the Egyptian public. Resort to the new tribunals is recommended, and in the case of Daira Bonds, sugar refineries, ginning factories, palaces, and cotton warehouses are pointed out as good saleable property in case the Daira does not pay its debts. "Why," ask the Editor, "must we accept 7 per cent. interest up to the deferred period of payment, instead of 12 per cent., the legal interest of the country?" The Government, he also argues, ought to be forced to indemnify every commercial house that fails to meet its engagements on account of the late decree. Such foolish words as these are repeated in every circle, although Egypt has only taken the first step towards compliance with the universal demand that she should consolidate her debt on a basis that would enable her to meet all her engagements.

At Cairo, as is often the case in the political capital of a country, the matter is viewed from a higher point of view. The chief regret is that the step was not taken earlier and consolidation effected without waiting for a financial pressure which has obliged the Government to borrow money at perfectly ruinous rates, in order to meet the monthly requirements. The floating debt is stated in consequence to be now at least £22,000,000. However, things to-day look brighter. The Government is believed to be ready to consent to the introduction of European control into the management of the finances of Egypt, on a basis even more favourable to the interests of her creditors than that of the "Egyptian Debt Commission," which was part of the National Bank Scheme, and an account of which has been already published in England. Mr. Rivers Wilson, whose financial skill and experience are very fully appreciated by the Egyptian Ruler, is, it is stated, to be chairman of the Commission. He is to be assisted by the two French and Italian financial delegates, and their main duty will be the encashment from the General Treasury of that portion of the revenue of the country which is necessary to meet the requirements of the whole debt of the country. The mode of nomination of this International Commission will here be deemed sufficient guarantee for the retrenchment necessary to carry out its object. Even though the actual appointment of the members be made by the Khedive, their recommendation and nomination come from Europe; they are to be immoveable for five years, and their independence is secured just as much as is that of the members of the International Tribunals. It is hoped, and the hope may be considered almost realized, that their functions will be extended beyond the mere duties of a Debt Commission, and that they will constitute a Board of Control, such as Mr. Cave suggests in his report. The general supervision of taxation, the issuing of fresh loans, the undertaking of any new item of expenditure of any importance would be in their hands, and economy would not only be promised, but practised. In case this Commission is formed, the necessity of a fresh loan of the magnitude talked of might be dispensed with. There is no doubt that, provided an International Commission controlled the revenue, the holders of floating debt as well as funded debt would consent to the creation of a Government Stock into which debts and liabilities of all kinds might be converted. Such a conversion would obviously not require a fresh loan of any magnitude. It will be objected in Europe that, in case the Powers, as is probable, refuse direct interference in Egyptian affairs, this Commision will have no power sufficient to enforce payment from the Treasury of the necessary annual sums in case payment is refused. It is difficult to explain the kind of power Europeans have here, provided they are men of character and high position, and not subject to dismissal. Mr. Cave himself was an instance of it. He had no power to insist on an inquisitorial investigation. The Khedive might very well have answered, "You are not the man I asked for—not the man I want." But such is the respect in Europe and England particularly, and such the dislike of doing what the West would disapprove, so great, in short, is the desire to advance into the ranks of the civilized Powers, that Mr. Cave obtained whatever he wanted. Such I believe will be the case with the proposed International Commission if it be formed of the men now mentioned, with the guarantees already offered of five years with the duties at present assigned.

So great is the anxiety here that the financial equilibrium should be somehow or other restored, that any feeling of international jealousy which may have existed as regards this Commission has died away—at any rate, in English circles. It was at one time desired that England should undertake alone the financial control of Egypt. Local interests narrow the judgment, and English predominance was thought of first importance. But wider views have lately gained ground, and it is now felt that Egypt for the English is a false cry, unless other Powers were to attempt to obtain exclusive possession. This is a contingency too remote for practical consideration, and French and Italian co-operation in the financial regeneration of Egypt is hailed with the greatest satisfaction. Old residents here maintain that the three Powers will always have each its peculiar influence. Italy has the predominance in numbers. Her colony is as large as that of France and England put together. But her influence is not nearly as great as that of the two other Powers, as the mass of Italian subjects are mere handicraftsmen and petty tradesmen; there is hardly a single Italian commercial house of any importance, and there is a mere handful of Italians of any position in the public administration. But the Italian colony is very numerous, the Italian language is more generally used then any other, and the Italian influence must always be considerable. The French nation have always been favourites at the Court. The people immediatly about the ruling Prince since the time of Mehemet Ali have been French. The present Khedive is no exception to this rule. Socially the French are the pleasantest people in the whole world. For everyday intercourse, no nation is so agreeable. The Khedive himself was educated at Paris; French is his means of communication with all Europeans, and the same may be said of several of his Ministers. Apart from this Court influence, the colony is important commercially. There are considerable French houses of old standing, and the three largest banks are in French hands. Frenchmen stand high in the Administration and, just as Italian is the language of the lower classes, so French is the language of society and diplomacy. Then the influence of the old mysterious feeling that France is the protecting Power of the Levant is not wholly lost. In fact, French influence in Egypt is by no means small. The position England holds is a singular one. Her influence is predominant, but it is difficult to explain why. It does not depend on popularity. There is an insular stiffness and seriousness about an Englishman that seldom disappears sufficiently to make him an acceptable companion in a foreign drawing-room. He may be respected, but he is not often liked. But though he may be cold, he is honest. "On the word of an Englishman" is still a saying in the East. He is, therefore, always trusted alike in politics and in business. Long national success has also induced the world to believe that the English have the power beyond that of other men of dealing with all commercial and industrial questions. Consequently, in every department in Egypt you find an Englishman either at the head of things or very near it, notwithstanding every Englishman's inaptitude for learning foreign languages, which are a first necessity of useful work in Egypt. England is now represented in the Departments of Law, Finance, Commerce, the Post Office, the Army, and the Navy. The same business capacity which has placed our countrymen in the highest ranks of Government employment has also made them the leaders of the commercial community. The English and the Greeks, who are mostly English protected subjects, trading almost wholly with England, hold three-quarters of the business of the country in their own hands. The exports of Egypt go chiefly to England, and England is the source of most of the imports. Naturally, the influence of England is predominant in Egypt. But there is no desire here that it should become exclusive.

ALEXANDRIA, April 16.

The propositions of the Pastre group, on their return from Paris a fortnight ago, on which great hopes were placed by the French party in Egypt, were found wholly unacceptable by the Khedive. But his Highness, anxious not to be guided entirely by his own judgment, referred the decision to his new French financial adviser, M. Villet, whose reputation as the financial regenerator of Tunis is European. M. Villet, however, found himself obliged to confirm the Khedive in his unfavourable opinion, and consequently the Pastre scheme, in other words, the French scheme for the rehabilitation of Egyptian finance, was rejected. The French party has not, however, abandoned the field. Much telegraphic communication has been carried on between Paris and Cairo, and modifications in the original scheme have been proposed. Yesterday, the 15th, was the last day given by the Khedive to the Pastre group for their offers, but the date has been prolonged to the 18th. No change, however, is expected in the Egyptian course of action. What Egypt feels is, that a Finance Commission composed of Europeans, named by England, France, and Italy, independent and immoveable in their position, having absolute control over that portion of the revenue which is necessary to meet the requirements of the Consolidated Stock, obviates the necessity of the pecuniary aid which Paris offers on such hard terms. Under the control of such a Commission, Sir George Elliot's scheme for dealing with the entire debt of Egypt, including Government and Daira floating and funded debts, by the creation of a Consolidated Government Six-and a-Half per Cent. Stock, terminable in 50 years, would restore the credit of Government and be acceptable to every class of creditor.

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